THE
JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

ESTABLISHED 1841

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No. 1,107.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1890;—TAMUZ 2, 5650. [20 PAGES PRICE 2D.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th of June, at 94, Petherton-road, Highbury-new-park, the wife of **S. SAKS**, Esq., of a son. No cards.

On the 13th of June, at Farley-Lodge, Ray-park, Maidenhead, the wife of **ALFRED E. DAVIS**, of a daughter.

On the 13th of June, at Claremont-house, 1, Upp[illegible] Woburn place, Tavistock-square, the wife of **LEWIS SOLOMON**, F.R.I.B.A., of a daughter.

On th[illegible] Clifton-gardens, Maida[illegible] of her parents, ta[illegible]RMAN, of Thomasville, [illegible], U.S.A., of a son. American papers please copy.

On the 16th of June, 1890, at Union Jack Lodge, Bow, the wife of **HENRY MARKS**, of a son. Circumcision at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. Friends please accept this intimation.

On the 16th of June, at Stirling-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of **MAURICE NATHAN**, of a daughter.

On the 18th of June, at Osberton House, Brondesbury-road, N.W., the wife of the Rev. J. A. Simmons of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th of June, at 144, Southgate-road, N., by the Revs. M. Hast and A. E. Gordon, **SOPHIE**, second daughter of **PHILLIP** and **PRISCILLA LEVY** [illegible] **ZUCKER**, of Cecil-street, Greenhays, [illegible]chester.

At the Great Synagogue, on the 17th [illegible] by the Rev. M. Hast, assisted by the R[illegible] E. Gordon, **ESTHER**, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. **SAMUEL MOSES**, of Richmond-cottage, Dalston, and Mansell-street, Aldgate, to **ALBERT BARDER** of Bristol, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Barder, of 40, Horton-road, Hackney.

DEATHS.

On the 6th of June, at 11, New-road, E. in her 80th year, **LOUISA**, widow of the late Rev. I. **PISAR**, of Swansea.

On the 12th of June (Sivan 25), at Alfred-villa, 2, Maida-hill West, after long suffering, **ELIZABETH**, the dearly-beloved wife of **MORRIS SPIERS**, in her 56th year. Deeply mourned. ת·נ·צ·ב·ה.

On the 13th of June, at 52, Philpot-street, after a short and painful illness, **MORRIS**, the beloved and only son of **TOBIAS** and **JULIA GERRITS**, aged 17. May his soul rest in peace. Dutch papers please copy.

On the 13th of June, aged 9 years and 9 months, **LAZARUS**, the youngest and dearly-beloved son of **ABRAHAM** and **PRISCILLA JACOBS**, 5, Phil's Buildings, Houndsditch. May his soul rest in peace.

On the 13th of June, at Westmoreland-road, Bayswater, **ESTHER**, the dearly-beloved wife of **DANIEL PICCIOTTO**, in her 67th year. Deeply regretted.

On the 13th of June **JOSEPH MARKS**, of 30, Maryland's-road, W., in his 73rd year, sincerely mourned by his wife and daughters, beloved and respected by all that knew him. May his soul rest in peace.—American papers please copy.

On the 16th of June, at 28, Compton-terrace, Highbury, after a long and painful illness, **ISAAC SOLOMON VAN NIEROP**, aged 73 years. Deeply lamented by his sorrowing children, grandchildren and brothers. May his soul rest in peace. ת·נ·צ·ב·ה

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving memory of **ESTHER MYER LEVIE**, the dearly beloved sister of the brothers Levie, 62, Mile-end, who departed this life June 15th, 1890, at her residence, Breda, Holland. The substance is gone, but her shadow will be forever in our memory. May her soul rest in peace.

In ever loving memory of **FANNY**, the beloved wife of **ELIAS ABRAHAMS**, who departed this life June 22nd, 1887.

In ever loving memory of **SIMEON LAZARUS**, who departed this life June 11th 1842—3rd Tamuz, 5602—in his 24th year. Brother of Ralph Lazarus, 10, Norton-folgate—Years gone by, but never forgotten.

MR. and MRS. M. J. WINKEL, of 64, Grosvenor-road, Highbury New-park, return their sincere **THANKS** to their friends for the kind enquiries received during the severe illness of their daughter.

MR. and Mrs. J. A. VAN GELDER and **FAMILY** return their sincere **THANKS** for visits, letters, and cards of congratulation on the occasion of their Golden Wedding.

MR. M. FRIEDLANDER, SONS and DAUGHTERS, Mrs. M. ROSENBAUM and the Rev. J. FRIEDLANDER, return **THANKS** for cards and visits of condolence for their late lamented wife and mother, 10, Commercial-road, E.

MR. E. COHEN, Mrs. NATHAN, with Mr. and Miss **LYONS** return their sincere **THANKS** for kind expressions of sympathy during the week of mourning for their late dearly-beloved wife, mother and sister.—17, New-road, Brighton.

MR. MARK HYAMS and Miss **FANNY HYAMS THANK** their numerous friends for their kind expressions of sympathy on the occasion of their recent bereavement.—1, King-street, Aldgate. E.C.

THE CHILDREN of the late **HANNAH HYAMS** and her sisters, Mrs. **HABERER** and Mrs. **VANOESTEREN THANK** their numerous friends for kind visits, cards, and letters of condolence during their week of mourning for their late lamented mother and sister.—17, Redman's-road, Mile-End, E.

MRS. COLEMAN JONAS with Mr. **LEWIS MYERS**, returns **THANKS** for kind visits, letters, and cards of condolence received during their week of mourning, for their late lamented sister, Hannah Hyams, daughter of the late John Myers.

THE TOMBSTONE erected in memory of the late **D. C. JOEL**, of 22, Wood-street, Spitalfields, will be **CONSECRATED** on **SUNDAY** next, the 22nd of June, at **WEST HAM CEMETERY** at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends please accept this intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE to the memory of **CHARLES ROSENBERG**, husband of the late Rebekah Rosenberg, of 51, Shirland-road, W., will be **SET** on **SUNDAY**, June 22nd, **WILLESDEN CEMETERY**, at 3.30 p.m. Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation.

HENRY COWAN deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 22d and 23d Victoria, cap. 35, **NOTICE** is hereby given that all **CREDITORS** and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of **HENRY COWAN** late of 22 Stanley-crescent Notting-hill in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased (who died on the 26th day of March 1890 and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the day of May 1890 by Charlotte Cowan of 22 Stanley-crescent aforesaid widow, John Cowan of 21 Stanley-crescent, aforesaid, Augustus Halford, 77, Kensington Garden-square, in the said county of Middlesex, and me the undersigned Hyman Montagu the executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to me the undersigned the solicitor for the said executors on or before the 1st day of August 1890 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 5th day of June 1890.

H. MONTAGU 5 and 6, Bucklersbury, E C
Solicitor for the said Executors

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J. SAMUEL and SON,
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GREAT EALING SCHOOL, EALING, W.

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IN the Honour Lists of the Cambridge University Local Examination just issued, the 4th place in Arithmetic in All England (among seven thousand candidates); a place in First Class Honours, a place in Second Class Honours and a mark of Distinction in Latin were gained by pupils of GREAT EALING SCHOOL, Ealing. During the year 1889 there was no failure among the seventeen candidates presented by this School for various Public Examinations.

TIVOLI HOUSE SCHOOL,
GRAVESEND.

Principal - REV. H. BERKOWITZ, J.P.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

ק״ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

EAST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.
RECTORY SQUARE, STEPNEY GREEN, E.

THE Rev. Dr. ADLER will deliver a **SERMON** in this Synagogue on Sabbath next the 21st inst., ש·ק·פ·קרח during the morning service.

By order,
JOSEPH F. STERN,
Minister and Sec.

June 18th, 1890.

JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE DIFFUSION OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.
BOARD SCHOOL CLASSES.

MR. HENRY LUCAS, President, will distribute the **PRIZES** to the pupils of the Berner-street, Chicksand-street, Hanbury-street, and Settles-street Board Schools Classes on **SUNDAY**, the 22nd **JUNE**, at the Jewish Working Men's Club, Gt. Alie-street, at 3 o'clock p.m., when the attendance of subscribers and the general public is cordially invited.

E. N. ADLER, Hon. Sec.,
Education Committe.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Store-street Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, W.C., on Sunday, the 29th June, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, for the Election of twenty-four members of the Council, and for such other business as may occur.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bt., M.P., President, will take the chair at 11 o'clock precisely.

M. DUPARC,
Clerk to the Council,

Blomfield House,
85, London-wall, E.C.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL,
BELL LANE, SPITALFIELDS.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of the General and Special **PRIZES** and the Award of the **SCHOLARSHIPS** will take place at the School on **SUNDAY**, **JUNE 29th**, at 3 p.m.

The Right Hon. **LORD ROTHSCHILD**, President, in the chair.

The Committee trust that they may be favoured with the company of the friends of the institution.

By order,
M. DUPARC, Secretary.

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BEAUTIFULLY Situated, one minute from Pier and Pleasure Gardens Three minutes from centre of town. Terms moderate. Telephone No. 58.

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MILE END ROAD, E.

WANTED a man and wife not above the age of 45, without encumbrance, as **STEWARD** and **MATRON** of the above institution.

Applications must be made in writing to the undersigned at the Vestry Room, Bevis Marks, E.C., from whom all particulars may be obtained.

By order,
E. H. LINDO, Scretary.

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BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
"ERLESMERE."
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Moderate charges. Excellent Cuisine, with home comforts. Most central for 'bus and rail.

For terms apply to Mrs. LEAH GREEN

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Liberal table, Excellent cuisine, with every home comfort. Large airy bedrooms, facing the sea. Highly recommended. Moderate terms. Tariff on application.

CLARENDON HOUSE, 61, QUEEN'S PARADE, SCARBOROUGH.—MAY, 1890.

JEWISH BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. J. GOLDMAN begs to intimate to her numerous friends that she has taken the above commodious premises, for the ensuing season: the house is beautifully situated, having a splendid sea view, and is fitted with every modern convenience.

Terms on application.

CIRCUMCISIONS.
ברית מילות
REV. A. TERTIS,
8, PRINCES-STREET, SPITALFIELDS, E.
Early notice respectfully requested.

Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home.

DONATIONS, 1890.

Per B. Birnbaum, Esq.

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M. Van Raalte, Esq.	5	5	0
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	£50	3	0

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Frank L. Emanuel, Esq.	1	1	0
	£2	1	0

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M. Jacobs, Esq.	1	1	0
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Mrs. David Falk	1	1	0
Messrs. Straus Bros.	1	1	0
Messrs. Weil and Harburg	1	1	0
B. Levy, Esq.	1	1	0
B. van Staveren, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Lewin, Joseph and Co.	1	1	0
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N.N.		5	0
E.D.		5	0
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Per Lieut.-Col. Goldsmid.

The Misses Cohen	5	5	0
Lieut.-Col. Goldsmid	1	0	0
	£6	5	0

Per Henry Hart, Esq.

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Henry Solomon, Esq.	2	2	0
Ditto (ann. sub.)	1	1	0
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A. L. Lazarus, Esq.	1	1	0
M. L. Schaap, Esq.	1	1	0
H. M. Schiff, Esq.	1	1	0
H. J. Solomon, Esq.	1	1	0
James H. Solomon, Esq.	1	1	0
E. L. Walford, Esq.	1	1	0
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Francis S. Samuel, Esq.	2	2	0
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D. Mitchall, Esq.	1	1	0
Edmund D. Neville, Esq.	1	1	0
Marcus Solomon, Esq.	1	1	0
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Henry Joseph, Esq.	1	0	0
Edward S. Moss, Esq.	1	0	0
Henry Lazarus, Esq.		10	6
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Anonymous		6	0
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Edward J. Walford, Esq., in memory of the late Louis Nathan	3	3	0
Edward de Walford, Esq.	3	3	0
Edward Stern, Esq., Treasurer	100	0	0
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F. Davis, Esq.	2	10	0
W. Harris, Esq.	2	10	0
S. Schloss, Esq., junr.	2	2	0
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S. Hoffnung, Esq.	2	2	0
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Sir Saul Samuel	1	1	0
G. S. Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
Sidney Woolf, Esq. Q.C.	1	1	0
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Alfred Beddington, Esq.	3	3	0
Henry Cohen, Esq., V.P.	5	5	0
H. Montagu, Esq.	2	2	0
E. Enoch, Esq.	1	1	0
S. Wertheimer, Esq.	2	2	0
Messrs. Sassoon	1	0	0
L. Alexander, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. B. Merton	2	2	0
Mrs. I. L. Mocatta	2	2	0
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Samuel Montagu, Esq., M.P.	5	5	0
Mrs. Bischoffsheim	5	0	0
H. A. Cohen, Esq.	1	10	0
F. L. Cohen, Esq.	2	2	0
B. L. Cohen, Esq.	5	5	0
Leonard L. Cohen, Esq.	3	3	0
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John Beddington, Esq.	3	3	0
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A. J. Waley, Esq.	2	2	0
D. Benohel, Esq.	1	1	0
A Friend		5	0
A. Sebag Montefiore	3	3	0
Joseph Montefiore, Esq.	5	5	0
Edmund Montefiore, Esq.	2	2	0
"Maldon"	2	2	0
Marcus Adler, Esq.	2	2	0
Miss E. Lindo, Esq.	1	1	0
H. Levy, Esq.	1	1	0
Lady Rosebery	5	0	0
Herbert Stern, Esq.	10	10	0
F. A. Lucas, Esq.	10	10	0
Henry Lucas, Esq.	3	3	0
J. L. Nathan, Esq.		10	6
Francis Samuel, Esq.	2	2	0
Arthur Levy, Esq.	2	2	0
Maurice Beddington, Esq.	3	3	0
E. Speyer, Esq.	5	5	0
Dennis Samuel, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. A. de Pass	1	1	0
E. L. Dresden, Esq.	2	2	0
E. L. Samuel, Esq.	3	3	0
R. Clifford, Esq.	1	1	0
—Samuel, Esq.	5	5	0
J. Pollack, Esq.	2	2	0
H. van den Bergh	3	3	0
F. Alexander, Esq.	1	1	0
S. Mocatta, Esq.	2	2	0
S. Phillips, Esq.	1	1	0
D. Hildersheim, Esq.		10	0
C. N. Rosenfeld, Esq.	2	2	0
S. Sinauer, Esq.	1	1	0
M. Waley, Esq.	1	1	0
M. Eilenberg, Esq.		10	6
B. Jonas, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Cohen, Esq.	1	0	0
B. Newgass, Esq.	10	10	0
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H. Bendixson, Esq.	10	10	0
Levi Cohen, Esq.	2	2	0
Arthur Cohen, Esq.	2	8	0
Messrs. de Pass Brothers.	2	2	0
B. A. Elkin, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Foà, Esq.	2	2	0
F. E. Foà, Esq.	2	2	0
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Ernest Franklin, Esq.	2	2	0
D. Q. Henriques, Esq	1	7	0
J. Q. Henriques, Esq.	3	3	0
A. Isaac, Esq.	2	2	0
H. Lion, Esq.	5	5	0
B. J. Leverson, Esq.	1	1	0
H. B. Merton, Esq.	2	2	0
A. de M. Mocatta, Esq.	3	3	0
B. Elkin Mocatta, Esq.	5	0	0
F. D. Mocatta, Esq.	20	0	0
Mrs. J. Mocatta	5	0	0
C. Meyer, Esq.	1	2	0
E. L. Raphael, Esq.	5	5	0
Ernest Raphael, Esq.	1	1	0
G. C. Raphael, Esq.	10	10	0
H. L. Raphael, Esq.	10	0	0
L. E. Raphael, Esq.	3	3	0
Walter Raphael Esq.	3	3	0
G. S. Sassoon, Esq.	5	0	0
L. R. Schloss, Esq.	1	1	0
S. Schloss, Esq., (sub.)	1	1	0
S. J. Solomon, Esq.	2	8	0
M. A. Spielman, Esq.	2	2	0
D. C. Stiebel, Esq.	5	5	0
P. Waley, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Wagg, Esq.	3	3	0
N. L. Cohen, Esq.	5	5	0
W. G. Raphael Esq.	3	3	0
B. E. Mocatta, Esq.	1	10	0
Per H. Ladenburg, Esq.	8	8	0
H. Guedalla, Esq.	3	3	0
Hy. Nathan, Esq.	2	2	0
J. F. Waley, Esq.	1	1	0
I. Levy, Esq.	2	2	0
E. H. d'Avigdor, Esq.			
Countess d'Avigdor	£2	2	0
John Felix Waley, Esq.	2	2	0
	1	1	0
	£638	0	0
Total	£1034	6	0

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DUBLIN SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

THE Hon. Officers of the above fund gratefully publish the FIRST LIST of DONATIONS, and appeal to the Jewish public for further support. The cost of the building and the ground will amount to nearly £5,000, and as the community of Dublin is largely composed of people in humble circumstances it will be impossible to raise [illegible] unless their coreligionists in [illegible] generously and speedily contribute [illegible]. The Committee appeal, therefore, [illegible] earnestly and for the first time on behalf of a cause which is to advance Judaism and Jewish education in Ireland.

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—Frankenberg, Esq., Glasgow	5	0	0
Edmund Cohen, Esq., Glasgow	5	0	0
P. Phillip, Esq., London	5	5	0
L. Coris, Esq., London	5	5	0
An old friend, London	5	5	0
Mrs. I. L. Jacobs, London	3	3	0
Mrs. Leonard Cohen, London	3	3	0
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Henry Joseph, Esq., London	3	3	0
Charles Samuel, Esq., London	3	3	0
Mrs. R. Straus, London	3	3	0
Well wishers, London	2	2	0
Ernest Meyer, Esq., London	2	2	0
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Further donations will be thankfully by the Rev. Dr. Adler, London, or in Dublin by M. De Groot, J.P., Morris Harris, Maurice E. Solomons, J.P., the Hon. Treasurers, or John D. Rosenthal, L.L.D., Hon. Secretary.

Anglo-Jewish Association.

THE PRESIDENT and COUNCIL gratefully **ACKNOWLEDGE** the following contributions on the occasion of the Dinner on the 13th May.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., President	£200	0	0
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons	200	0	0
Miss Emma K. Goldsmid	25	0	0
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Leopold Schloss, Esq.	10	0	0
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F. L. Lucas, Esq.	5	5	0
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Arthur Sebag Montefiore, Esq.	5	0	0
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Ditto (Ann.)	1	1	0
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J. Q. Henriques, Esq.	3	3	0
David Jacobs, Esq.	3	3	0
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A. E. Samuel, Esq.	3	3	0
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Woolf Harris, Esq.	2	2	0
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D. Q. Henriques, Esq.	2	2	0
F. G. Henriques, Esq.	2	2	0
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L. E. Nathan, Esq.	1	1	0
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Rev. S. Singer	1	1	0
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L. D. Cohen, Esq.	2	2	0
Simeon Lazarus, Esq.	2	2	0
B. W. Levy, Esq.	2	2	0
Julius Lewisohn, Esq,	2	2	0
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H. Benjamin, Esq.	1	1	0
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B. A. Elkin, Esq.	2	2	0
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F. E. Foà, Esq.	1	1	0
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Mrs. L. Freedman, Dowlais		5	0
L. Fine, Esq., Rhymney		5	0
Sums under 5s.		5	0

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A. F. Fligelstone, Esq., Cardiff		5	0
S. Michaelson, Esq.		5	0
Sums under 5s.		6	0

Per Treasurer.

M. M., Newport, Mon.		5	0
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A. Pearson, Esq., Hyde Park, London	1	1	0

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3rd List.

Isaac Jonas, Esq., Birmingham	1	1	0
A. Cohen, Esq., Highbury New Park	1	0	0
N. Rosen, Esq., Coleford		5	0
J. M. D., in memoriam		5	0
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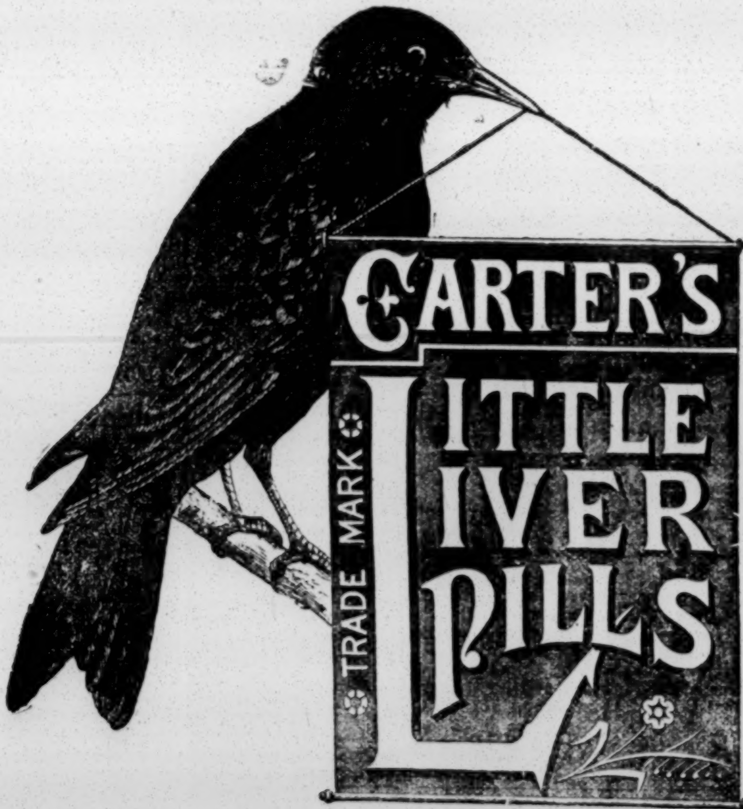

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Utmost attention paid to country orders, hampers being sent daily to many towns in the provinces, and expression of satisfaction continue to be received.

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For habitual CONSTIPATION, and its consequent disorders.
As a gentle MORNING APERIENT, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
For GOUT and all RENAL affections.
As an unrivalled BLOOD purifier and ALTERATIVE.
Against all FATTY DEGENERATIONS of the body.
As a valuable agent in the treatment of PILES.
For BILLIOUSNESS, disorders of the Stomach and the DIGESTIVE organs.
The LANCET says:—"A natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."
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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah
Friday	Tamuz 2	June	Sabbath commences 7.		
Saturday	3	21	Sabbath terminates 9.19	קרח Num. xvi., 1 to end xviii.	I. Samuel xi. 14 to xii. 22.
Sunday	4	22			
Monday	5	23			
Tuesday	6	24			
Wednesday	7	25			
Thursday	8	26			

Rosh Chodesh Tamuz was on Wednesday and Thursday, June 18 and 19.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22.

Berkeley-street Synagogue, General Meeting, at the Synagogue, 10.30.
Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, Special Meeting of the Yehidim, at the Vestry-room, Bevis Marks, 11.
Bayswater Synagogue, Election of Delegates to Conference on the Rabbinate, at the Synagogue, 11.
Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, Distribution of Prizes to pupils of the Board School Classes, at the Jewish Working Men's Club, Great Alie-street, 3.
Poor Jews' Temporary Shelter, Committee meeting at 84, Leman-street, 3.30. Executive Committee, 3.15.
Chovever Zion Society, Meeting at the Jewish Working Men's Club, 8.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Meeting of the House Committee, at the Institution, 2.30.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Athletic Competition, Trial Heats, 4.
Widows' Society, at Hess' Rooms, 4, Great Prescot-street, 8.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Meeting of Committee at Central Synagogue Chambers, 8.—Athletic Competition, at the Institution, 4.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The most prominent event of the week was the unveiling on Wednesday, the 18th inst., of the monument, erected by his townsmen, to Moses Mendelssohn, at his native place, Dessau. It is an event calculated to cheer and comfort every Jewish heart, confirming as it does the truth of the observation, that, though for a period, retrograde movements would seem to arrest the onward march of human progress, they do so only in appearance, never in reality. Such a phenomenon as the renewal of mediæval Jew-baiting, which has deplorably sprung up in enlightened Germany, and is still rampant there, may now be likened to the storms at sea, which only ruffle its surface, but are powerless to affect the calm under-current. The tardy homage paid to Mendelssohn—the Luther of the German, and through them, of nearly all European and American Jews—is a striking instance of the slow but irresistible march of enlightenment and tolerance, as well as a compensation for the humiliation he had to experience in his lifetime, when the lax, yet intolerant Frederick the Great struck his name off the list submitted to him for approval of those to be nominated members of the Berlin Academy, and for his exclusion, after his death from the celebrated contemporaries of that King on the bas-reliefs of the grand monument erected to him in the reign of Frederick William IV.

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The news of an anti-Semitic outbreak at Lohojsk, in Lithuania, a small town almost exclusively inhabited by Jews, gives point to some remarks of our St. Petersburg correspondent which we printed last week. The houses of the Jews were plundered and destroyed by a drunken mob of peasants, and within two hours the town was almost entirely wrecked. Many persons, Jews and policemen, received severe injuries. Our St. Petersburg correspondent states that one of the arguments urged against the repeal of the Russian law of settlement is the probability that the Jewish population scattered in the rural districts would more easily fall a prey to the animosity and cruelty of the peasants. That the argument is not without force, though it can scarcely be believed that it is really advanced in the interests of the Jews, is indicated by the lamentable occurrence at Lohojsk. These small towns and villages in Russia seem to be virtually beyond the control of the authorities. A crowd of intoxicated *moujiks* suddenly become possessed with a desire to pillage Jewish houses, and commit the greatest excesses before the representatives of the law have time effectually to interfere. On the other hand the law of settlement undoubtedly acts most oppressively for the Jews by curtailing their opportunities of earning a livelihood, and is thus answerable at one and the same time for the predilection for undesirable trades and the poverty which are charged upon them as crimes. It is curious to note that in Russia they are beginning now to talk less of the former, and more of the latter offence. Publicists have commenced to dwell with alarm upon the increase of the Jewish proletariat, which they represent to be a danger to the State and to Society. The remedy for it as well as for the evils generally which have given rise to "The Jewish Question" is to be found only in a policy which would entirely reverse the repressive methods hitherto in favour with the Russian Government.

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Unhappily the omens at the present moment do not point towards the inauguration of such a policy. Quite the contrary. The Committee appointed by the Government to consider the Jewish problem are credited with the intention of recommending still more vigorous measures than those hitherto in force. It is supposed that they favour the imposition of new restrictions on the rights of trading and a still further curtailment of the number of occupations open to the Jews. It is also known that a proposition was actually submitted for confining the Jews of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiew to one street, but that Prince Nicholas warmly declared that he would never be a party to such a revival of mediævalism. What seems certain is that, to say the least, no improvement in the treatment of the Jews by the Government of the Czar is to be expected at present. Russia has the unenviable reputation of being the one country in the world which professes to be civilised, but which, nevertheless, pursues a reactionary policy in regard to its Jewish population. One day, perhaps, the authorities will awake to the fact that it would actually "pay" to be just to the Jews. That they have not yet learnt the lesson is not owing to any lack of teachers. Thus Professor Janson, the most eminent of Russian statisticians, has lately proved that in Odessa, at any rate, the Jews, instead of preying upon the prosperity of the country, augment it by reducing prices in their capacity of middlemen. Professor Janson attributes to Jewish competition and enterprise the increase in the export of wheat and the expansion of the list of exported articles generally which has recently taken place in Odessa. This testimony confirms Archbishop Nicanor's tribute to the excellent services which the despised Jews of Russia perform for their country. What they are doing in Odessa is but a type of what they are doing throughout the Czar's dominions. Can it be doubted that if they were treated justly by the authorities, and given that legal position which belongs to them by right as subjects of the Czar, they would make still more notable contributions towards ensuring the stability and the prosperity of the Empire?

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Northampton, it would appear, is not the only town that would welcome an augmentation of its Jewish population. Neighbouring Bedford likewise laments that its charms are ignored by Jews. It once boasted a synagogue, now razed to the ground, and the Jewish congregation has gradually been reduced to a mere handful. Yet Bedford has attractions not to be despised by the Londoner seeking sylvan scenes combined with all the advantages of intelligent municipal life. Its schools—endowed by the public spirit of Sir William Harpur of glorious memory—are the pride of Bedford and the admiration of all who know them. Yet Jews are shy of settling there, though they would be eagerly welcomed and could be certain of peace and security. Bedford has an honorable record in its relation to Jews. Lord Eldon's exclusion of a Jewish girl from the benefits of Harpur's charity in 1818 was not the work of Bedford itself. It petitioned times out of number for the emancipation of English Jews, and protested in public meeting assembled against the horrors of Russian persecution, and it threw open its public schools to Jewish scholars—if they would but present themselves for admission. It would indeed be passing strange that the good feeling and liberal sentiments on the part of the townspeople, combined with the manifold beauties of the town and the educational advantages of its schools, should not be rewarded by a large influx of Jewish residents.

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In the current number of the *Universal Review* Count Leon Tolstoy explains and defends the characteristic opinions set forth in his *Kreutzer Sonata*. He maintains, *inter alia*, that Christianity—that is the true Christianity as taught by the Gospels—is opposed to marriage, and to marriage, above all, in its sexual aspects. In support of this strange theory he adduces passages from the New Testament, which, however, will not bear the interpretation he would put upon them. The great ideal, he thinks, which was set up by Jesus, was chastity "in marriage and out of it." But this ideal was destroyed by the churches, which endeavoured to establish marriage as a Christian institution, but failed to give it stability. That marriage is a sacrament is, so far as Christianity is concerned, "a doctrine that has been built up upon no foundations whatever, and in which men do not really and sincerely believe." Herein Count Tolstoy discerns a satisfactory explanation of the fact "that the principle of family life and its basis (conjugal fidelity) are found to be more firmly rooted among peoples who possess clear and minute external religious prescriptions on the subject—among Mahommedans and Jews, for instance—than among the so-called Christians." To Count Tolstoy the fact "seems at first sight a strange anomaly"; but to us it appears very natural. Seeing that so much pains has been taken by Judaism to enforce the sanctity of married life by hedging it round with a perfect network of religious precepts, it would have been an anomaly if conjugal fidelity and reverence for the principle of family life had not been distinctly Jewish virtues. The *laissez-faire* policy with which Tolstoy charges the Church in this instance has been productive of the evils which he specifically deplores in his novel; the legalism of the Synagogue has tended to avert them. Thus the chorus that is beginning to justify the Jew in Russia is swollen by the adhesion of her greatest novelist. Into another of Tolstoy's by-paths we cannot follow him so readily. He seems to imply that Judaism is inferior to the Christianity of Jesus because it is content with such specific commands as "Sanctify the Sabbath Day," instead of preaching more general and nobler ideals, such as "Love God with all thy heart and love thy neighbour as thyself." "Such," he adds, "is Christ's doctrine." He forgets that long before Jesus appropriated this teaching the Israelite cherished it as part and parcel of that very "Law," the scrupulous fulfilment of which Tolstoy disparages as a comparatively unworthy aim. The truth is that Judaism unites to perfection the real and the ideal. Herein lies its strength. It is suited to every phase of spiritual development. It is for all minds and for all time.

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Mr. Guedalla has followed up his pamphlet on the liturgy with a translation of the second and third chapters of Menasseh ben Israel's "De la Resurreccion de los Muertos," (Amsterdam, 1636,) to which he has appended some observations of his own on the Future Life, on Satan and Hell, and Predestination. Mr. Guedalla adduces arguments in support of the view that Judaism does not teach Eternal Punishment or the existence of a Devil or Predestination. We are glad to find that he has not overlooked Joseph Albo's wonderful description of the pangs of the guilty soul after death, as those arising from the conflict between its impotent desire to go back to its old sinful joys and its yearning for the spiritual bliss of Heaven. On the other hand Mr. Guedalla's arguments against the notion that the idea of Satan as the arch-enemy is upheld by some of the Biblical writers, strike us as particularly weak. The question of a personal Devil is another matter entirely. The Biblical Satan is probably but an allegorical personage—a poetic creation.

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Dr. Theodor, Chief Rabbi of Bojanowo (Posen), who is well-known to Jewish scholars for his excellent essays on the composition of the *Midrash Rabbah*, is at present on a visit in London. German Rabbis spending their holidays in hard work at some foreign library are a sight to do English students good. Dr. Theodor is engaged in the collation of various Hebrew MSS. in the British Museum. His present object is the publication of a critical edition of the *Bereshith Rabbah*, a work of great importance, which deserves the support of the friends of Jewish literature in this country. The publication is being eagerly looked forward to by scholars, as it is expected that Dr. Theodor will be able to settle several doubtful points of considerable interest. We trust that our distinguished visitor will gather satisfactory results from his labours in English libraries. It goes without saying that Dr. Theodor will also consult the famous Bodleian collection in Oxford.

THE CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.

The Rev. Dr. Adler made an earnest appeal on Saturday last to the congregants of the Bayswater Synagogue, for the means necessary to enable our poor and ailing children to enjoy a fortnight's recreation in the country or at the sea-side. He pointed out to his hearers what a true act of charity it would be to enable these pale-faced sickly children, born and reared in the dark alleys of Whitechapel, to revel 'mid green fields and bright sunshine, to inhale the perfume of flowers, and hear the sweet carol of birds. He told the story of two little children who had been in the country, and who just before returning home were found by the person who had charge of them in the bedroom in which they had slept during their stay, on their knees before the bed and chairs in the room, covering them with kisses of gratitude for all the comfort they had given, and saying their last good-bye to them. Referring to the lesson taught in tht Sedrah, "It shall be when ye eat of the land, ye shall offer up a heave-offering unto the Lord," he asked his hearers to consider how much sweeter their summer holidays would be to them if they could feel that, through their kind contributions, some of their less happily placed brothers and sisters were enabled to enjoy the healthful influences, and admire the endless beauties of nature.

We are asked by Dr. Adler to express his warm acknowledgments to the donors, who by Tuesday last had sent him £59 7s. 0d. in response to his appeal The following are the individual donations:—A. L. Cohen, Esq, £10; D. Benjamin, Esq., £3; Edward Lucas, Esq., £3 3s.; H. L. Cohen, Esq., £2 2s.; Mrs. Jessel, £2 2s.; Charles Samuel, Esq., £2 2s.; I. A. Joseph, Esq., £1 1s.; Miss Alice Isaac, £1 1s.; Nelson Samuel, Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. Nelson Samuel, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Clifford, £1 1s.; Miss Minnie Samuel, 10s. 6d.; M. Eppenheim, Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. Melbourne Hart, £1 1s.; Lewis Emanuel, Esq., £1; the Children of L. Emanuel, Esq., £1; Mrs. L. Lazarus, £1 1s.; Mrs. Phillips, 10s. 6d.; Wolfe Levy, Esq., £1 1s.; the Misses Levy, £1 1s.; J. Bergtheil, Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. J. Lewis, £1; H. P. Mosely, Esq., £1; Mrs. H. Defries, £1 1s.; Martin Jaffé, Esq.; 10s. 6d.; Leopold Frank, Esq, £1 1s.; Miss Lilian Jonas, 10s.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Harris, £1 1s; Miss Lang, £1 1s.; E. Silverman, Esq, £1 1s.; Ludwig Benjamin, Esq., £1; A. Brodziak, Esq., £1 1s.; Selim Samuel, Esq., £1 1s.; the Misses Aguilar, £1 1s.; Mrs. A. Clifford, £1; Joe, Carrie and Alex. Myer, 6s.; "Five Children who heard your Sermon," 5s.; Mrs. L. A. Isaac, 10s.; M. I. Emanuel, Esq.; Miss Marks, 10s.: A. Kulb, Esq., £1; Edmund Neville, Esq., 10s.; Julius Blackensee, Esq., 10s.; James H. Solomon, 10s.; Maurice Mosely, 10s.; Robert S. Mosely, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Rose, 5s.; Miss C. Nathan, 10s. 6d.; Gertrude, Reginald, Leonard and George Myers, 10s.; Mrs. E. Collins, 5s.; M. P, 5s.; from One who heard the Sermon, 10s.; E. Schonstadt, Esq., 10s. 6d.; H. Benjamin Esq, 10s. Total, £59 7s.

THE Hebrew Choral Association announce a concert to be given under the patronage of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, on Wednesday July 9th, at the South Place Institute. The programme will include F. H. Cowen's "Rose Maiden" and Mendelsohn's "Hear my Prayer," to be rendered by a chorus of sixty voices. Solos will be given by Miss Behrens, Miss Adèle Myers, Mr. T. Richarde and Mr. Albert Thorn, and Miss Ellis will recite.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A TRAINING COLLEGE FOR JEWISH TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The letter from your correspondent "J." only proves more clearly the great need which exists for the establishment of a Training College for Jewish Teachers. How ignorant "J." must be of the object of a *Training* College, when he imagines that its sole *raison d'être* is to prepare students to pass an examination! As if the power to pass an examination were a sufficient gauge of a man's capacity to teach, or as if a careful two years' training were no better than a two years' cram!

I do not, however, imagine that "J.'s" letter requires any detailed reply. Let me rather take this opportunity of stating my own entire agreement with your leader and Sir Philip Magnus's letter upon this important subject. The few months, during which I was a member of the London School Board, enable me fully to confirm Sir Philip's assertion as to the growing reluctance of the Board to keep on teachers who do not intend to go to college, or to appoint certificated masters and mistresses who have not passed through a college course.

The reluctance is wholly justifiable. *Caeteris paribus* and brilliant exceptions to the contrary, the trained teacher will always be superior to the untrained, and "training" needs not only specialists as "trainers," but also a student's whole time and undivided attention for at least two years; it cannot be properly acquired by him, five hours or more of whose working day must be devoted to teaching others, and not to be being taught himself. "You learn to teach by teaching" it may be replied; but this is only very imperfectly true. The teaching which a student actually performs in his practising school during the two years of training is in direct connection with and duly proportioned to his theoretic instruction in the theory and art of teaching and in psychology; it is teaching done under the eye of his master, and for his own sake. The difference is obvious, and none measure it more accurately than our best and wisest untrained masters and mistresses themselves; from no one have I heard warmer approval of the suggestion to found a Jewish Training College than from them.

"J." recommends that our young Jewish teachers should be sent to Day Training Colleges. (Why to *day* colleges, by the way, if training is altogether unnecessary?) But these colleges do not yet exist, and I do not think we ought to wait until they do. I believe we must make our young teachers willing to forego earning money for the two years of training by establishing a college of our own, whether it be a residential college or not. We are far more likely to induce them to pass through a two years' course of training, if we have a college in which they can associate with their own friends, and we are more likely also to make the managers of our denominational schools gradually refuse to appoint untrained certificated teachers, if there is a recognized Jewish College in existence, which it is easy and customary for Jews to attend. Moreover, only in such a college would it be possible to arrange for systematic training in the art of teaching religion, the most difficult of all subjects to teach, and consequently the one which is still most imperfectly taught. Upon this point I lay the very greatest stress.

I earnestly hope that before another twelve months have passed by the projected Training College may be drawing near to its realization. So far as in me lies, I shall seek to do all I can for the furtherance of the scheme, and I trust that the result of your leader and of this correspondence may be that when the call is made, the response will be adequate to the need.

Yours obediently.
CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Perhaps as a teacher of long and varied experience I may be allowed a small portion of your valuable space to express my complete disagreement with the opinion enunciated by "J." against the proposal to found a training college for Jewish teachers. I unhesitatingly regard this suggestion as one of the most hopeful brought forward in recent years. Our community may, in respect of many of its institutions, claim to compare more than favourably with the Jewish communities of the Continent. In the matter of education, however, we are lamentably backward. I am acquainted with a great number of Jewish teachers, English, American, and German, and I am patriotic enough to regret to have to state the mournful opinion that class for class both the latter nations stand far above our own country. No doubt there are several causes for this inferiority in general culture, and in what for want of a better term I must call *caste*. Yet no one who is practically acquainted with the different conditions under which teachers acquire their education here and elsewhere can doubt that the absence of a training college has to answer for a large part of the lamentable result. This is clear to all who are qualified to form a *comparative* estimate. The institution of such a seminary as that proposed may not succeed in attaining all the good that is anticipated by enthusiasts. But it will nevertheless remove a serious reproach from us, and cannot fail to produce some of the same kind of improvement that followed similar steps in the Jewish communities of Germany and America.

This much I thought it right to urge generally in favour of the proposal which has now received the authoritative support of Sir Philip Magnus. As for "J.'s" letter, it is not only in itself entirely mistaken, but it betrays a complete ignorance of the meaning of education. To pass an examination will, let us hope, soon cease to be the chief criterion of mental and moral training. Elsewhere this baneful theory has long since been discarded. A teacher must be taught, and not crammed for an examination. As to the analogy of the London University, most of us who have graduated there by private study, have had to *begin* our course of education *after* graduating; and the senate of the University is even at the present moment seriously considering the expediency of making concessions to those who maintain that the London University has, despite the good achieved by it, been on the whole a gigantic failure. "J.'s" analogical argument thus recoils upon itself, and the proposal to found a teacher's training college will, I am confident, be received with favour by the great bulk of Jewish teachers, who must see in it a happy augury for the future of education in the Community.

Yours obediently,
JEWISH TEACHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, as a Jewish trained teacher, to answer the inaccurate and absurd statements of your correspondent of last week?

The statement that "trained and untrained teachers have to pass through the same mill" is absolutely false, as I can inform "J." from experience. He must hold extremely narrow views, or he would not fail to see the immense advantages attendant on a Training College course. Do the six weeks' teaching in the "model" schools, the giving of criticism lessons weekly, the interchange of opinions and methods between the students themselves count for nothing in his estimation? Would he have teaching confined to a mere mechanical cramming? His letter indeed points very much in this direction. It appears to emanate from one to whom "percentages" are the end and sole object of education. To call the establishment of such an institution, which will undoubtedly help to make our Jewish teachers approach more nearly to their more fortunate Christian brethren, a "fad," is a purely childish utterance. In my opinion and that of many others, unlike your correspondent, it is one of the most deserving objects which we, as Jews, could promote. All honour to Sir Philip Magnus for the thoroughly earnest manner in which he advocated its establishment.

I sincerely trust that everything possible will be done to aid its speedy opening. Our East End schools are flooded with Jewish children, and it is only right that Jewish teachers should have every advantage of being trained in such a manner as to render them fit to perform their duties thoroughly and successfully.

Yours obediently,
I. J.

Stepney, E.

BERKELEY STREET SYNAGOGUE AND THE CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—in consequence of the statement which appeared in your paper respecting the meeting of the Council of the Berkeley Street Congregation, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to state that the impression that the ministers have advised the congregation all one way is erroneous. The opinions of the two senior ministers were absolutely opposed to one another. The Rev. Mr. Löwy said that if we sent delegates, it would be with the clear understanding that we should retain our complete autonomy as we had maintained it during half a century, and that our position must be that of co-ordination, not of subordination. He further stated that whilst the hand of peace and conciliation was held out to us by a body previously hostile to this congregation, the hand should be warmly clasped. And since the difference between us and the so-called "orthodox" congregations is that of custom and not of time-honoured and enduring principle, time will work an approximation of ritual observances in the line of Jewish progress.

Mr. Löwy has mentioned since that meeting that on finding that there would be disruption within the congregation if delegates were sent, he is of opinion that external union cannot be purchased by internal disunion; hence the proposal to send delegates must, in his view, be abandoned.

Yours obediently,
Oswald John Simon.

36, Tavistock Square, 16th June, 1890.

BEDFORD AND THE JEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to enclose you a cutting of the leading article from last week's issue of the chief paper in this town, in the hope that it will be interesting to your readers. I need hardly say that the Bedford Schools are world wide known, being second to none in the Kingdom, and were founded by the late Sir Wm. Harpur of good name. The education is exceedingly cheap and superior, the schools are divided into three grades, the elementary, commercial and grammar, for boys and girls. The town in itself is of sufficient attractiveness as a place of residence; for recreation purposes it contains a park, a fine river for boating with a splendid promenade alongside, it is a very clean place, death rate exceedingly low; sanitary arrangements being strictly studied. The majority of the residents are private people and half pay officers who come here as a town of residence, and for the education of their children. It is only one hour's ride to town.

Yours obediently,
Josiah Isaacs.

Harley House, Bedford, June 15th, 1890.

P.S.—I might say that at present the town contains but very few Jews.

JUDAISM AND "REFORM NOSTRUMS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For a considerable time past the melancholy lucubrations and carping generalities of an "English Orthodox Jew" have been levelled vaguely and indefinitely at things done and undone in our Holy Religion. He has never condescended to specify the terrible teachings in Judaism from which he wishes to guard his children, and, very benevolently, other people's. His must have been a stormy youth, and yet I cannot see the terrors with which an orthodox Jewish training ought to have inspired him, unless indeed he had to be beaten to Shool. We hear too much at the present juncture about bringing Judaism more into harmony with the advancement and culture of the present day. We are asked to believe that the Jews of the present day are so much more enlightened than those of the past. I do not believe it: on the contrary, the study of Hebrew literature has receded from that of former years. It is true the Jews are more proficient in the polite accomplishments, and the veneer of the "Academy for Young Gentlemen" must be lived up to; consequently we must "harmonize" our grand old faith and customs to the level of our advanced "culchaw." Nobody will prevent an "English Orthodox Jew" so arranging the religious education of his children as may suit his conceptions of Judaism; but he has no right to want to foist his reform nostrums upon me and my children. The freedom we possess in this country will have been bought very dearly if it cause us to look scornfully on the religious ceremonies our forefathers practised; and as an English Jew I consider we owe a great debt of gratitude to our Polish and Russian brethren, in that they help to keep the lamp of Judaism brightly burning, and keep up the observances of our Holy Religion, which the enjoyment of the blessings of freedom seems to cause us to relax.

Yours obediently,
Joseph Prag.

120, Fore Street,
17th June, 1890.

Clifton College.—At the meeting of parents of Jewish pupils at Clifton College, held on Thursday the 12th, Mr. B. L. Cohen consented to act as Chairman of the Committee to select a successor to Mr. Heymann, who has resigned the mastership of the Jewish House at the College, with a view of submitting to the Headmaster (with whom the definite appointment rests) the names of gentlemen eligible for the position. A Sub-committee, consisting of Mr. B. L. Cohen, Mr. Edward Lucas, Mr. Hyman Montagu and Mr. Herbert G. Lousada, was appointed. The Sub-committee will report to the parents at a further meeting to be held on Sunday next when it is anticipated the choice of the parents will be made.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

ALSACE.

M. Weill, Grand Rabbi of Metz, is the successor of the late M. Aron in the Grand Rabbinate of Strasburg.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The inauguration of a new organ at a church in Udine was made the occasion for a public festival, to which the Bishop invited all the public men in the town, excepting the Burgomaster, because he is a Jew. The townspeople resented this slight on their chief magistrate by tendering him an ovation, and by inflicting on the Bishop a serenade of the most hideous noises. Far different was the behaviour of Bishop Lönhart, of Transylvania, who on visiting one of the towns in his diocese for the first time gave a hearty reception to a deputation of the Jewish inhabitants, for whom, as for their co-religionists generally, he declared that he entertained the highest sentiments of esteem.

Two Anti-Semites have been condemned at Vienna to eighteen months' hard labour for having disturbed the public peace.

Herr Joseph Schulhof, who gained considerable renown as the inventor of a revolver, died last week in the neighbourhood of Vienna. He was one of the best maksmen in Austria.

Dr. S. Frankfürter has been appointed librarian at the Imperial University Library in Vienna.

The *Daily News* of Wednesday mentions that a boy of seven, for whose musical education the Archduchess Valerie of Austria has promised to pay, has composed a serenade for his patroness on her approaching marriage. The boy, whose name is Spielmann, was five years old when the Archduchess first heard him play, and he is looked upon as a prodigy. The Archduchess has made it a condition that he is not to appear publicly until he is grown up. Last year we published an account of an interesting scene in the Imperial Palace when little Poldi Spielmann gave a recital before the Archduchess.

AUSTRALIA.

A correspondent writes to us from Ballarat, on May 13th: Mr. Emanuel Belilios, a merchant of Hong Kong, is at present making a pleasure tour through the Australian Colonies. He is a son-in-law of the famous philanthropist, the late Mr. David Ezra, of Calcutta. Mr. Belilios is accompanied by a European doctor and a private secretary. Last week he passed through Ballarat on his way to Adelaide, and during his stay here he paid a visit to an old friend of his, a respected citizen of Ballarat, Mr. N. F. Spielvogel. Mr. Belilios is the same gentleman who, as reported at the time in the *Jewish Chronicle*, offered some years ago to erect a statue of great value in honour of the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

On the 7th of April there died at Melbourne Mr. Raphael Cohen, one of the oldest colonists in Victoria. Mr. Cohen was born at Brighton, where his brother the late Mr. Levy Emanuel Cohen, was the founder and for many years the proprietor of the *Brighton Guardian*. He arrived in New South Wales in 1838, and was engaged there in commercial pursuits until 1852, when he went to Melbourne. For a period of over twenty years, and up to the time of his death, Mr. Cohen held the position of auditor to the Metropolitan Gas Company and to the Australian Life Insurance Company. He was uncle of Lady Benjamin (Ex-Mayoress of Melbourne) and of the Hon. H. E. Cohen, formerly Colonial Treasurer and Minister of Justice in New South Wales.

The Annual Report, just received, of Mr. Louis Pulver, Head Teacher of the Sydney Hebrew School, gives a satisfactory account of the progress of the institution. It is under the direction of the Sydney Jewish Education Board.

FRANCE.

The Marquis de Morès has been sentenced to three months' inprisonment, the maximum penalty, for having incited to disturbances in connection with the labour demonstration. The Marquis is the notorious Anti-Semitic leader, and in the course of the trial the President of the Court interrogated the prisoner with reference to his anti-Jewish writings, with the object of showing that he was generally engaged in endeavouring to foment breaches of the peace. From a reply given by him in another part of his examination the inference has been drawn that his hatred of the Jews had its origin in financial embarrassment, he having applied to a well-known Jewish journalist for a loan.

GERMANY.

On the occasion of the celebration of his golden wedding, Herr Bielefeld, a municipal councillor at Carlsruhe, received a lengthy and extremely cordial letter of congratulation from the Grand Duke of Baden. His Royal Highness recalled Herr Bielefeld's varied and useful services to his own community as a member of the Municipality, and to the district as a District Councillor. The Grand Duke expressed his acknowledgments for the fruitful public labours of Herr Bielefeld during a period of 48 years, and sent him as a tangible recognition the insignia of the rank of Commander of the Order of the Zähringen Lion.

By the appointment of Dr. George Adler as Extraordinary Professor at the University of Freiburg (Baden) there are now four Jewish professors at the University.

In the masonry of a house at Glogau, a stone has been discovered on which there is a Hebrew inscription declaring that the stone was laid in 1372, to commemorate the erection of a house in the Ghetto.

The Anti-Semites in Germany are falling out. A pamphlet against Herr Pickenbach, member of the Reichstag, throwing light on his past career, is being written by a fellow Jew-hater.

Henri Heine, says "Atlas" in the *World*, is to have his monument at Düsseldorf after all, in spite of the determined opposition of the "Anti-Semitics." The Empress of Austria strongly supports the scheme, although it is not officially favoured by the Court of Berlin. The dissolved Committee has been reformed. The poet Heyse is drawing up a manifesto for the German people; and Ernest Herder has already prepared two designs for a statue, which William II has inspected.

ITALY.

According to the *Vessillo Israelitico*, the father of Daniel Manin, who was President of the Republic of Venice in 1884, was converted to Christianity because he had been disappointed in his expectation of being elected to the Rabbinate. Like the Disraelis Manin belonged to an old Sephardim family.

RUSSIA.

Herr Pinchas David Kolker, of Kiew, has sent a memorial to President Carnot praying him to convene an International Congress to discuss the Jewish Question in Russia.

In Riga, Herr Arnstedt, a Jewish merchant, has given 360,000 roubles to erect an asylum for the poor, irrespective of creed or nationality.

THE RABBINATE.

On Sunday a special meeting of the Yehidim of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation will be held (in conformity with a requisition), to consider resolutions relating to the invitation of Lord Rothschild, that the congregation should send delegates to the approaching Conference. The requisition was signed by Messrs. M. da Costa Andrade, Arthur D. Sassoon, Arthur Sebag Montefiore, D. Lindo Henry, S. N. Carvalho, F. B. Halford, Chas. de Pass, B. F. Halford, A. de Pass, H. de Pass, Chas. Pass, A. Lindo Henry, D. de Pass, H. Guedalla, P. B. Goldsmith.

The following resolutions will be proposed :—

1st.—That the invitation of the President of the Council of the United Synagogue to send two representatives each in respect of the Bevis Marks and Bryanston Street Synagogues, to consider proposals contained in the letters addressed to the President in reference to the appointment of Chief Rabbi, be accepted.

2nd.—That such representatives take no action at the proposed Conference which will bind this congregation to the principles involved in the letters, and that such representatives report to the Yehidim the result of the Conference.

3rd.—That such representatives be :—

1. **The President of the Elders (Joseph Sebag Montefiore, Esq.).**
2. **The President of the Mahamad (Gabriel Lindo, Esq.).**
3. **Abraham D. de Pass, Esq.**
4. **Elim H. d'Avigdor, Esq.**

Mr. Joshua M. Levy will move the following amendment ;—

"That this meeting of Yehidim is of opinion that while cordially thanking the President of the Council of the United Synagogue for his invitation to send delegates to represent the Bevis Marks and the Bryanston Street Synagogues at a Conference to be held for the purpose of considering certain communications received by him, the same should be courteously declined on the following grounds :—

"(*a*) That the congregation is already presided over by a Chief Rabbi :

"(*b*) That the congregation already possesses the necessary machinery for carrying into effect any desired modification of the ritual and service :

"(*c*) That the congregation considers it would be impracticable for one Chief Rabbi to preside over Spanish and Portuguese, German and Polish, and Jews of the West London Synagogue."

Mr. Henry A. Franklin requests us to mention that he has not accepted the appointment of delegate for the Swansea Congregation.

Central Synagogue.—The election of two delegates to represent the Central Synagogue at the approaching Conference was held on Wednesday, with the result that Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and Mr. Fredk. Davis (both of whom signed Mr. Louis Davidson's Petition) were elected.

Bath.—Mr. A. Leon has been elected the representative of this congregation at the Conference.

Birmingham.—On Sunday last a special general meeting of the members of the congregation was held in the large schoolroom for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the congregation at the Conference about to be held in London with reference to the Rabbinate. Mr. Henry Davis, President, occupied the Chair. Mr. John Phillips moved, and Mr. J. Goldsmid seconded the adoption of the recommendation of the Council, viz., that the Wardens (Messrs. Henry Davis and Albert Bremer) be elected to represent the congregation at the proposed Conference. The Chairman (Mr. Henry Davies) said that if the meeting thought proper to send Mr. Bremer and himself they would endeavour to establish Judaism in a proper and strong manner, but if it was thought that other delegates should go, then if any name was proposed and seconded he would put it to the meeting. Mr. J. Phillips, in moving that the recommendation of the council be accepted, said they fortunately had in their wardens gentlemen who were known for their devotion to Judaism, and he might also add that any decision of the wardens in the matter would have to be brought back to another meeting and then accepted or rejected. Mr. M. J. Goldsmith said that in any congregation surely the best representatives were those who were at its head. Mr. Emanuel Grossbaum rose to move, as a rider to the resolution, that the names of Mr. John Phillips and Mr. Henry Nathan (of London) be added to the two recommended by the council, and that the meeting vote as to which two of the four be delegates, and further "That it be an instruction to the delegates appointed to attend the proposed Conference not to vote in favour any change in the ritual or the abolition of the supreme authority of the future Chief Rabbi as it existed under the late Chief Rabbi." He disclaimed any antagonistic feeling to the council, but thought the council had shown weakness by adopting the closure as they had done in the circular by limiting the business to their recommendation, and thus making any opposition practically impossible. They had endeavoured to prevent the bringing forward of other names, but he held that the wardens were not necessarily the most fitted, and in most congregations the election of independent delegates had taken place. Now, were they in Birmingham reform or orthodox—("Both") If so, then the orthodox section had a clear course before it in wishing to know whether the delegates were to support Mr. Davidson or not. Mr. J. Phillips wished his name withdrawn. Mr. M. L. Dight seconded the rider. He regretted that the form in which the meeting had been summoned caused the necessity of bringing forward a rider instead of an amendment. Mr. Lionel Spiers strongly condemned the amendment, as did Mr. Moses, who asked what they considered orthodoxy—was it the interest of Judaism or the interest of the Jews? The debate was continued at some length, and various questions put to the nominees to which they gave satisfactory replies, Mr. Davis specially remarking that he was opposed to the interposition of laymen in ecclesiastical affairs. In the course of his remarks he also deprecated the abstention of any representatives of the Berkeley Street Synagogue, and regretted they could not see their way to accept Lord Rothschild's invitation. The proposed rider was then withdrawn, and the original proposition was put and carried unanimously.

Manchester.—Mr. M. Mendelsohn, President of the South Manchester Synagogue, has been appointed delegate of that congregation at the Conference on the Rabbinate.

West Hartlepool.—Mr. E. A. Franklin having chosen to represent the Great Synagogue, Mr. Ellis Berg has been elected as a delegate of the West Hartlepool Congregation instead of Mr. Franklin.

On Sabbath morning last the Rev. L. M. Simmons, minister of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews, preached to a large congregation at the Berkeley Street Synagogue.

Lord Rothschild has promised to contribute £1,000 to the Building Fund of the proposed Synagogue at Hampstead.

Mr. F. D. Mocatta has kindly arranged with Lord Meath to hold a drawing-room meeting at his lordship's house, 83, Lancaster Gate, W., on Friday, July 11th, at 4.30 p.m., in support of the Paddington Free Public Library.

A Wedding Party Robbed.—On Wednesday, as a bridal party was passing through Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, to proceed to the Sandy's Row Synagogue, where the marriage was to be solemnised, a thief among the crowd in the street leaned through the window of the vehicle and snatched from the neck of one of the party a valuable chain, with which he made off. The excitement caused by the impudent theft led to considerable delay in the ceremony.

BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Deputies was held on Wednesday at the Vestry Room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks. There were present : Mr. Henry Harris, Treasurer, in the chair ; Messrs. E. A. Franklin, M. Jacobs, A. Levy, Joshua M. Levy, L. Ososki, Leopold Schloss, and Adolph Tuck.

Mr. Lewis Emanuel (the Solicitor and Secretary) read the return of the Hon. Walter Rothschild as Deputy for the Manchester Great Synagogue, in the place of the late Mr. Philip Falk. Mr. Emanuel also reported the receipt of a letter from the Cardiff Congregation, announcing the resignation of its deputy, Mr. S. Blaiberg.

A letter was read from Mr. J. Sebag Montefiore, Vice President of the Board, in acknowledgment of the vote of condolence passed by the Board on the death of his sister, Mrs. H. Guedalla.

Further communications from the Foreign Office on the subject of recent events at Bagdad were read, together with minutes of a Conference of the Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Board and the Anglo-Jewish Association, which was held on the 9th inst. At this Conference it was resolved to reply to the confidential despatch to the Foreign Office, and to repeat the statement, apparently overlooked by the Consul-General at Bagdad, calling attention to the unjust imprisonment of Rabbis and other prominent Jews in Bagdad. The Conference further decided to send through the Foreign Office a letter of thanks to Mr. Consul Dickson, at Damascus, for his humane attitude towards the Jews of the town when they were placed in jeopardy during Easter in consequence of the revival of the "blood accusation."

A letter was read from Mrs. Selina Simmons relative to the small number of persons who avail themselves of the special privileges accorded to Jewish Candidates in connection with Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

Mr. Maurice Jacobs urged that Jews should take more advantage than they did of the facilities offered to them for obtaining a University Education.

Mr. Abraham Levy gave notice of motion for a grant from a special fund held by the Board to meet cases where the parents of Jewish candidates for special examination, in connection with the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, were unable to pay the extra expenditure.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. S. B. Cohen, of Jesus College, has graduated with honours in the recent Law Tripos. Mr. Cohen, who is the active Treasurer of the Cambridge Congregation, is also an athlete, like his brother, the well-known "blue," Mr. N. M. Cohen.

At the Previous Examination (June) Miss Emma Gollancz of Newnham (daughter of the Rev. S. M. Gollancz) passed in the third class.

Death of Mr. Samuel Harris.—Much sympathy will be felt for the family of Mr. Samuel Harris, formerly of Houndsditch, who died on Tuesday, at Brighton, under mournful circumstances. The deceased, who had been in failing health for some time past, belonged to a highly respected Jewish family from the West of England ; his father was well known to a past generation as Harris of Truro, and was one of the founders of the North London Synagogue. The deceased was for many years a member of the Common Council, as a representative of Portsoken Ward. In the early days of the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge he took much interest in its work, especially the Sabbath lectures and the distribution of tracts, &c. ; he was also a member of the Board of Deputies for some years, and was connected with other communal insitutions. He was a strongly religious man with lofty notions of personal piety, but somewhat eclectic, though seldom, if ever, inconsistent. In charity he adopted the principle of private benevolence. The funeral took place yesterday at Willesden.

Calls to the Bar.—The following gentlemen have been called to the Bar :—By the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, Mr. Joseph George Joseph, Lond. University, B.A., LL.B., holder of scholarship in real property in law, awarded in July 1889, third son of Mr. Joseph Joseph, of 144, Harley Street. By the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Mr. George Simon Alexander, 11, York Gate, Regent's Park, eldest son of Mr. David Lindo Alexander, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn ; and Mr. Arthur Edward Nathan, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, B.A., second son of Mr. Lewis Nathan, of 24, Queen's Gate Gardens.

St. John's Wood Synagogue.—The Rev. J. A. Gouldstein, minister of the North London Synagogue, delivered a sermon at the St. John's Wood Synagogue on Sabbath last, on the subject of "Slander."

Hampstead Sabbath Afternoon Services.—On Sabbath last the Rev. L. M. Simmons, of Manchester, delivered a sermon at the Hampstead Sabbath Afternoon Service. He earnestly pleaded that Religion should influence all the varied relations and duties of life. Mr. Algernon H. Lindo has composed a new setting for Psalm lxvii., and it will be sung by the choir for the first time to-morrow.

Jewish Hospital and Home for Incurables.—A correspondent writes : An interesting scene occurred at this institution on the 5th inst., when a patent fire-escape was presented by the inventor, Mr. Lewis Anidjah. The plan and working are remarkably simple and thoroughly efficacious, as was proved to the great satisfaction of the onlookers who assisted in the preliminary proceedings. A long canvas bag or shoot was attached by iron chains to hooks at each side of the window, and some of the inmates were rapidly, although gently, lowered to the ground. The value of this gift cannot be too highly estimated, for the patients at the Home are helpless and powerless : and if any unfortunate panic or accident should arise, the great utility and practicability of this fire-escape would be beyond conception. The apparatus is easy to understand, and the idea is properly carried out. When not in use, the whole is contained in a small neat box ; an important feature in its construction is that it completely covers the whole opening of the window, thus enabling the most nervous patient to descend from any height, the street being concealed from view, thereby avoiding the risk of serious shock to the system. The acknowledgments of the entire Jewish community, as well as of this institution, are due to Mr. Anidjah for his benevolence. The diligence and attention of the hon. medical officer, Dr. W. F. Alexander, remain untiring, and his energies and interest are unceasingly devoted to the Home and to the benefit of the poor sufferers. His visits truly afford balm to the afflicted soul. Nor are the spiritual requirements of the sufferers forgotten. A gentleman with true religious sympathy, Mr. S. Van de Velde, officiates as honorary minister on Friday evenings and twice on Saturdays, viz., at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. The Jewish neighbours willingly render assistance towards forming Minyan, the number for which has hitherto exceeded the limit. The attendance of visitors to join in the solemn service will undoubtedly always be welcome.

Mr. J. H. Levy, Hon. Secretary of the National Liberal Club Political Economy Circle, read a paper on Wednesday, at the Club, on "Distribution as a Branch of Economics."

RE-OPENING OF THE SANDY'S ROW SYNAGOGUE.

The pretty little synagogue in Sandy's Row was quite *en fête* last Sunday on the occasion of its re-consecration after the recent fire. The Synagogue might be compared to the proverbial phœnix, for from the charred interior of the old synagogue a far superior building has been evolved. The scene, on entering,' was particularly bright and festive. There were flowers around the ladies galleries, and garlands of evergreens interspersed with blooms hung down from every available point. The most important and striking alteration has unquestionably been in the Ark. Formerly a small receptacle flush with the walls on each side, it is now built in a semi-circular recess of handsome mahogany, the elevation reaching to the roof. The approach to the Ark, which is flanked on either side by beautifully painted columns, the handsome doric capitals picked out in gold, is by three steps enclosed by a wrought iron gate. Above the Ark is a small gallery in front of which are painted the words דע לפני מי אתה עומד, and above are placed "the two tables of stone." The Ark was covered with a richly embroidered curtain, which had recorded on it in gold letters that it was the gift of the Ladies' Society attached to the Synagogue. The new curtain, as well as a corresponding cover for the Reading Desk, were manufactured by Mr. L. Schaap, of 9, Ferntower Road, Canonbury.

Amongst those present at the Consecration were the Revs. Dr. Lerner, L. Canter, S. M. Gollancz, D. Kohn-Zedek, J. Kohn Zedek, M. Manne, S. J. Roco, and J. F. Stern; Mrs. Adler; Messrs. I. M. Boekbinder, (President of Spital Square Synagogue); J. Davidsonn, (President of Princes Street Synagogue); E. Oppenheim, S. S. Oppenheim, Ralph Lazarus, I. M. Myers, and M. Van Thal.

The ceremony of reopening was formally performed by Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P. The service was beautifully rendered by the Rev. M. Hast, assisted by the choir of the Great Synagogue, under the direction of Mr. Henri de Solla, who presided with his accustomed ability at the harmonium, and at the conclusion played as a voluntary the Dutch National Anthem, the bulk of the members being natives of Holland.

The usual procession of gentlemen, bearing Scrolls of the Laws, was led by the Rev. Dr. Adler, the Rev. J. Kohn-Zedek, Dr. Lerner, and Mr. Montagu, M.P. The customary Psalms were sung during the three "circuits."

After the afternoon service, the Rev. Dr. Adler delivered a sermon of which the following is an outline :—

My Dear Brethren,—I bid you welcome to this, your beloved synagogue, which has been re-built and consecrated again this day to its sacred purpose. During last winter a great trouble befel you, when a portion of this edifice became a prey to the devouring element. You regarded the fire at that time as a great calamity, but you did not permit this accident to paralyse your efforts. With just foresight you had insured these premises; you brought your own offerings and obtained the help of generous friends; a brighter and more commodious building invites the worshippers, and thus, by the blessing of God, an event which at first seemed to you well-nigh a calamity has, by your strenuous efforts and by the blessing of Heaven, without which all human exertions are in vain, been changed almost into a boon, and I hope that your own generosity and the liberality of your friends, will enable you to wipe off the debt of £200 which still remains unpaid.

The sad occurrence, which has proved the direct cause of the joyful celebration at which we are assembled this day, suggests the subject of my discourse—"Our cares, and how to deal with them." And I take as my text Psalm lv. v. 23: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord and He shall sustain thee; He shall never suffer the righteous to be moved."

"Cast thy burden upon the Lord." Verily, care is one of the heaviest burdens we have to bear in life. It cannot be compared to hard work, for hard work constitutes man's glory. It ennobles him, and unless it be carried to excess, it adds to his physical vigour and strengthens his moral fibre. Nor can it be likened to sorrow, for sorrows, however deep and bitter, carry some pathos about them to refine and purify. But cares, דאגות, as they are colloquially termed, are hard and commonplace, very trivial and mean.

There are the דאגות פרנסה, cares entailed by getting our livelihood, the fear haunting the tradesman that his business connection is going from him, that his customers will not pay their debts. There is the fear of the workman that his employer will give him notice, and that he will not be able to obtain another place. There is the trouble of bringing up our children, צער גידול בנים, anxiety caused by their wayward, wilful disposition that they will not obey us and follow us, as we did our parents; the worry what to do with our sons, how to provide for our daughters. You men can, at times, rid yourselves, in some measure at least, of these tiresome and disagreeable burdens, by going to a club or taking up an entertaining newspaper. But what shall we say of the poor hardworked mother of a family, whose head is filled with the thought how to get the rent due to-morrow, how to meet the demand of the tax collector, whence to obtain bread for so many hungry mouths and boots for the little feet? And what shall we say of him who must move in the world with a face set like a flint, and no sign of fear and dismay while his heart is bowed down by the fear of impending bankruptcy?

And there is this distressing circumstance about cares and troubles. They require the most immediate and strenuous effort to remove their cause, yet at the same time they seem to paralyse the strength needed for such effort. They seem for a time to cramp and disable us, they wrap the mind in darkness and chill the heart.

How are we to deal with this heavy, this seemingly irremovable load? "Cast thy burden upon the Lord." What are we to understand by these words, so that they may not be a mystical utterance altogether valueless for our practical work, but that they may influence our everyday life? You will readily acknowledge that when some care has oppressed you and you have talked the matter over with a dear friend, the trouble became gradually less, you began to see your way out of the difficulty, your heart felt lighter. King Solomon tells us (Prov. xii. 25), דאגה בלב איש ישחנה. These words are ordinarily translated, "Heaviness in the heart of a man maketh it stoop." But our Sages comment upon it, "If there be heaviness in the heart of man, let him shake it off, let him communicate it to others."

Yet it will not do to speak continually about our troubles to those about us. People would soon shun us if we were to do so. For they also have their own cares, their דאגות, and do not wish others to be superadded. And as regards the greater number of cares, those which press most heavily upon us, they are, as a rule, the result of our own failing, our improvidence, our want of self-control, and these we must keep to ourselves. Life for the most part is and must be lived alone,

"Not even the dearest heart and next our own
Knows half the reasons why we smile or sigh."

There are secrets which prudence, honour, duty and kindness compel us to keep in the inner chamber of our heart. But with God we need and must not have any secrets. Unto Him who knows all, we may tell all, pouring into His Omniscient ear all that frets, all that alarms us. There is no care, no anxiety, no worry, no distress, no perplexity, too small, if it be lying heavy upon our hearts, to be laid before the throne of our Father in Heaven.

And think you that you weary Him by importunities? Ah! Do not dishonour God by comparing Him to an earthly patron, or to a friend of flesh and blood. We know it well that if we have an earthly patron we may go to him once or twice, and he receives us cordially. A third time he receives us indeed, but listens to our petition with coldness and impatience; a fourth time, and you receive a message from his servant—Master is very sorry, but he cannot see you. But it is not so with the Holy One, blessed be He. The more you trouble Him, the readier He is to receive you, even as it is written, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord and He will sustain thee."

Or think you that God is too great and too mighty to care for these petty things? Do not entertain such unworthy conceptions of the Deity. If even on earth, true greatnesss does not consist so much in the development of great plans as in the grasp of details; how much truer is this of God, who reveals His majesty not only in the lofty mountains, the gigantic oceans, but in the growth of a blade of grass, and the exquisite beauty of a tiny pebble. Think to yourself. A Minister of State, who is engaged in controlling the affairs of a mighty empire. Will he be less earnest and solicitous for a beloved child who has been stricken down with sickness? And shall we imagine for a moment that the same God who has created us does not care for us, that He permits us to become the sport of chance and accident? Oh, the wilful blindness of human kind!

To what may this be likened? To an old woman who was going along the road with a heavy basket upon her arm, when she was overtaken by a gentleman in a gig, who told her to get up behind him, and he would drive her home. Presently on looking round, to his great astonishment he sees her holding her heavy load in her arm. He asks—"Why do you not put down the basket when you have the chance of a rest?" "Oh, sir," she answers, "it was so kind of you to carry me. I would not trouble you to carry my basket as well." So it is with those who, forgetting that God has made them, that He bears and carries them from birth to old age, forbear from bringing their cares and troubles to Him; who permit themselves to be shut up with their weak and miserable selves, hug their troubles to their heart, and thus grow despondent and despairing.

Oh! ye that are careworn and heavy laden! Cast your burden on God by the energy of prayer. Not that you should then fold your hands in idleness leaving everything to fate, but that the prayer may stimulate you to greater effort, supplicating as if you could do nothing without the help of God, working as though everything depended upon your own unaided exertions.

And when you have thus cast your burden upon the Lord He will sustain you, He will grant you the intelligence needed to overcome the difficulty in your path. He will never suffer the righteous to be moved, him who tries conscientiously to perform his duty to God and to man. Peace and tranquillity will enter your heart, your brain will be quickened; your bodily powers will be endowed with renewed elasticity and redoubled activity. Rejoice, therefore, that you again possess this synagogue where you can assemble to pour out your griefs and sorrows, your wants and wishes, your joys and thanksgiving before God.

We read in Exodus, "And ye shall serve the Lord your God, and He shall bless *thy* bread and *thy* water, and I will take sickness away from the midst of thee." It seems strange that the verse commences in the plural and then goes on in the singular. The purpose may probably be to indicate the value of public common worship, that there God will hear our own individual prayer, and fulfil the wishes and satisfy the desires of every individual heart.

And now I turn to you my sisters. This Synagogue is under a deep debt of obligation to you. It is recorded of our mothers of old, "And all the women that were wise-hearted did spin with their hands, and brought that which they had spun, both of blue and of purple and of scarlet and of fine linen, for the service of the Tabernacle." Stimulated by this example, you have formed yourselves into a society which furnishes this House of God with all the necessary כלי קדש, the vestments and curtains and coverings—an example which might fitly be imitated by other larger congregations. And not only have you devoted ספרי תורה to the Synagogue. One of your number has done greater and more valuable service. It was a source of sincere satisfaction to me to hear that it was due to the presence of mind and the prompt action of one of you that the precious Scrolls of the Law were happily rescued from the fire. With respect to you all I offer up the prayer, The Lord recompense thy work, and may a full reward be given thee of the God of Israel! And may the pious zeal which you have evinced in beautifying this House be also shown in your and your children's diligent attendance here. For the truest and best ornament of a Synagogue is the number of worshippers that crowd in it. Remember, it was impious mocking Pharaoh who said, "Go, ye that are men, and fear the Lord." Moses said:- "We will go with our young and with our old, with our sons and *with our daughters*, for we must hold a feast unto the Lord." The other day I went through the girl's department of our Free School, and I was grieved to find on enquiry how very few of them attended service on the Sabbath. This is not as it should be. With our teacher of old I would ask you: Do the men only need the comforts of religion? Can women dispense with them? Are your hearts not equally burdened with care? Do ye not require His Heavenly aid to remove the burden? Ah! Cast thy burden upon the Lord; pray to Him in sincerity and with devotion; and you will feel that even now a Father's hand is leading you, a Father's strong arm bearing you: "He will sustain thee; He will never suffer the righteous to be moved."

Father of Mercy and Compassion! Thou dealest goodness and loving-kindness to us all. There are golden threads in the life of every one of us. But it is not of golden threads that the woof of any life is woven. It pleaseth Thee to send trials and cares to us all. But when Thou layest Thy chastening hand upon us, grant that we may not murmur against Thy decrees; that our heart may not break; that our heart may not faint within us. May our troubles urge us to approach Thy Throne of Mercy, so that our sorrow may be assuaged, and our burden lightened. To this end we consecrate anew this House unto Thee, to the love and reverence and worship of Thee, our great and holy God. Father and Redeemer of mankind, may Thine eyes be upon this house. From danger, from fire and every kind of accident save it, good Lord. May this house ever remain dear to those who worship therein, as the place where they have felt themselves nearer, nearer unto Thee, our Father in Heaven; where they have been strengthened in their allegiance to our holy faith; where they have found rest for their wearied brain and bruised heart; where they have resolved to lead holy lives on earth, so as to become worthy of the life eternal in Heaven. We implore Thy blessing upon all who have helped to re-establish this House; upon all who will henceforth support it with their means and energies; upon all who minister before Thee in piety and uprightness. Bless this congregation. Give them their daily bread. Send Thy truth and Thy light, vouchsafe Thy Spirit—a spirit of wisdom and godly fear—to the leaders and representatives of our entire community, so that their counsels may tend to the truest interest of our faith, and promote the lasting welfare of the remnant of Israel inhabiting the British Empire. And withhold not Thy mercy from Thy servant who is standing before Thee. In the multitude of my thoughts within me may Thy comforts delight my soul. Amen!

The prayer for the Royal Family, עלינו, and Psalms cl., concluded the service.

The first marriage in the reconsecrated synagogue took place on Sunday, and Mr. A. Prins, the Honorary Secretary, presented to the bride a handsome Prayer Book, bound with ivory covers, in the name of the Ladies' Society for Holy Vestments attached to the synagogue.

Jewish Working Men's Club and Lads' Institute.—The last entertainment of the present session was given on Sunday evening last under the very able direction of Madame Agnes Larkcom (Mrs. Herbert Jacobs). In addition to this well-known vocalist the artistes included Miss Henden Warde, Mr. Franklin Clive and Mr. Reginald Groome (vocalists), Miss Adelina Dinelli (violinist) and Miss Dell Thompson (elocutionist). Miss J. Phillips accompanied throughout. The programme was carried out with the utmost success, each item receiving a well-merited encore. The honors of the evening were equally divided between Madame Larkcom and Miss Dell Thompson, each of whom had to appear again and again. Mr. J. M. Lissack, Jun., presided and proposed the customary vote of thanks which was heartily accorded by the enthusiastic audience.

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The Jewish Chronicle.

LONDON: FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1890.—5650.

UNION IN THE COMMUNITY.

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Thus far, it must be confessed, the project aiming at a closer union between the various religious sections of the community has not made satisfactory progress. Two of those sections, the Sephardim and the West London Synagogue, have, through their representatives, expressed their unwillingness to go into the Conference to which they had been invited by Lord Rothschild. The final decision, however, rests with the members in each case. As regards the Spanish and Portuguese congregation, it is some compensation for the disappointment created by the adverse vote of the Elders to find that an opportunity will be afforded for a discussion of the question by the *Yehidim.* The Elders may positively welcome such a means of escaping from the responsibility in which their decision has involved them. The real question to be decided is too important to be lightly dismissed. Communal union means communal strength and well-being, and no step calculated to impede it ought to be taken without the fullest deliberation. Nor ought it to be taken on the vote of a conclave. So momentous an issue ought to be decided by the voice of the entire congregation. To consider the recent decision of the Elders as final would be all the more unjustifiable, seeing that it was arrived at by a slender majority, and that, at a previous meeting, the Elders themselves had adopted a diametrically opposite resolution. The letter to Lord Rothschild, suggesting the Conference, avowedly aims at establishing communal union on a firmer basis. We apprehend that the Spanish and Portuguese congregation are not hostile to the strengthening of communal union, as a principle. All that they can object to is the *modus operandi.* But this is just the one thing that has yet to be determined. The letter to Lord Rothschild suggests a *modus operandi* in more or less vague terms. But it is not merely because it is suggested that it must necessarily be adopted. It is for the Conference to devise a working arrangement, and if the one suggested is unacceptable to the Sephardim or to any other of the communal sections represented, the dissenting body can repudiate it. It cannot be too emphatically pointed out that those synagogues that go into the Conference commit themselves to nothing save the principle of communal union. To accept the invitation is to break with no principle whatever—be it Orthodoxy or Reform, Minhag Sephardi or Minhag Ashkenazi. To refuse it is to reject that one dogma which all Jewry has hitherto accepted without question—כל ישראל אחים "all Israel are brethren"—which no Jewish body, in these days above all, would consciously take the responsibility of repudiating.

This, truly, is the whole gist of the matter, and we commend the fact to the consideration of the Berkeley Street Synagogue as well as to the Sephardi congregation. It is quite a mistake to suppose that Lord Rothschild's invitation is an invitation to support "Rabbinism." It is an invitation to discuss the practicability of still further strengthening communal union. It is strange that this obvious fact should have been overlooked by the majority of the Berkeley Street Council. With a mental confusion that is amazing in such intelligent and educated men they have persuaded themselves that to be represented at the Conference would be tantamount to sacrificing the principles on which their synagogue was founded. How the circumstance of meeting to consider whether it is possible to draw the various sections of the community closer together, without interfering with the characteristic views of any of them, can be regarded as an acceptance of Rabbinism or Mosaism or any other "ism," passes our comprehension. It may be urged, indeed, that the scheme suggested in the letter to Lord Rothschild includes the recognition of the Chief Rabbi as "the spiritual head of the whole of the Jews of the British Empire," and that a Reform Congregation could not possibly agree to such a recognition. But, seeing that the Chief Rabbi has yet to be elected, that the principles he is to carry cut and the conditions of his appointment are still undefined, to object to the nominal jurisdiction implied in the very loose expression "consultative capacity," is somewhat premature. If the scheme is to be scrutinized at all the Berkeley Street Congregation ought to send representatives to the Conference with pleasure; for it is proposed to give facilities to those congregations that desire them for modifying their Service within defined limits. This surely is a proposal which must find favour with a Synagogue which is identified with the cause of religious progress, and which, in order to be consistent, ought eagerly to seize every opportunity of advancing that cause. But, in truth, the question of going into the Conference ought not to be decided by reference to such details. We will frankly admit that the paragraph in the letter to Lord Rothschild which attempts to define the relations of the Chief Rabbi to the Portuguese and the West London Congregations is unsatisfactory. It is unsatisfactory, because, in so far as its nebulous language admits of any meaning being attached to it at all, it is unworkable. But it is the business of those who are sent to the Conference to substitute, if possible, for this shadowy and impracticable plan, one that is clear, simple, and practicable. If this proves to be impossible then the Conference will necessarily come to an end without anyone being a penny the worse.

But it is not competent for any synagogue to prejudge the question, and declare that a *modus vivendi* is clearly out of the range of practical politics. Give the Conference a chance. If such expedients for settling debateable topics were always to be kept at arm's length because of the fear that they might lead to nothing, there could not possibly ever be such a thing as a Conference for considering how union in the community can be promoted. It is obviously impossible for men to compose their differences by meeting and quietly talking things over, unless they agree to meet. Union is a beautiful word, but how are you going to secure what is more beautiful still—the thing itself—if you don't unite, and set the example of union by meeting the other side and settling the terms ? No doubt the Berkeley Street Congregation have distinctive principles to defend, perhaps the Sephardim have theirs too. To both we say "fight for them by all means if they are worth the struggle, but don't assume that anyone means to assail them until the attack is actually delivered. Strike, but hear !"

We decline to discuss the question from the narrow view of the selfish interests of a particular congregation ; though what either body has to lose by being represented at the Conference we cannot perceive. That both will lose by keeping aloof from it is not to be doubted for a moment. Upon them the serious responsibility will rest of defeating without reasonable cause an attempt—probably the only one that will be made in our generation —to put an end to the disunion which, in spite of recent Anglo-Jewish progress, still exists to the manifest detriment of the community. We do not pretend that the communal welfare will be jeopardised by the persistence of either the Bevis Marks or the Berkeley Street congregation in their refusal to enter the Conference. What we do say is that if the main purpose of the Conference were effected and the communal bond strengthened, the well-being of the Anglo-Jewish body would be still further promoted. The community would be less content than it is to have its religious affairs regarded and guided from a Polish or mediæval standpoint ; the head would rule and not the tail. In matters not directly affecting ritual questions the influence of the Berkeley Street Congregation would be of immeasurable benefit. No less important is it that the Sephardi Congregation should assume the position in the councils of the community which its past history entitles it to take, instead of wrapping itself in its royal mantle in proud isolation, and spurning all the allurements of upstart and designing Ashkenazim. All are agreed that an essential feature of any scheme of union must be the preservation of perfect independence for each section of the community ; for the Reform congregation no less than for the Federation of Synagogues, for the Sephardim as for the Ashkenazim ; that whilst they should all take counsel one with the other, each should be at liberty to act for itself. This reservation is absolutely necessary, and should be affirmed in one of the earliest resolutions submitted to the Conference. Once let us all agree to meet, and the difficulties and dangers prophesied as the result of meeting would vanish and the spirit of compromise, guided by prudence and common sense, would soon discover a basis for securing a practicable union without sacrificing one iota of the independence and freedom of each body represented at the Conference. The result can only tend to the benefit of the entire community. Its religious life would receive a fresh impulse ; its philanthropic and spiritualizing work, of which the visitation carried on under the auspices of the United Synagogue is a type, would become still more vigorous ; the Synagogue—to use the word in its broadest sense—would in every respect have its efficiency increased. We say that congregations who can contemplate such a consummation, and yet refuse to consider the possibility of hastening it, incur a grave responsibility. It is a responsibility for which they have to answer to the community and to their own conscience—to the community whose progress they may hinder, and to their own conscience, whose dictates they ignore. For it is the prime function of a congregation to work for religion, and it is impossible to work zealously for religion and yet to be half-hearted in the cause of union and concord.

The Queen has presented a handsome bust of herself, by Sir Edgar Boehm, to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P., as a memento of her visit early last month to his country seat, Waddesdon, near Aylesbury.

Jews' College.—We are informed that a course of physical training has been approved by the Education Committee of Jews' College for the students and pupils of that institution, and that a series of "free gymnastics" has been accordingly inaugurated under the direction of the Rev. Francis Cohen.

East London Industrial School.—In the 34th Annual Report of the East London Industrial School Lewisham, the following reference is made to the recent arrangement for the admission of Jewish boys to the Institution : "The Managers have entered into an agreement with the Council of the United Synagogue to receive all boys of the Jewish faith who may be committed to Industrial Schools. The Council of the United Synagogue had some time since agreed with the managing body of the Netherton Reformatory near Morpeth, Northumberland, to receive any Jewish boys sentenced to detention in a reformatory, but they had long been seeking an Industrial School, the Managers of which would take their boys and make arrangements for them to attend the services at the synagogue and to receive religious instruction from properly appointed teachers. The Committee of the East London Industrial School had this question before them some years ago ; the negotiations then led to no result, but the Managers hope that the arrangement now made will be found mutually satisfactory. There are now thirteen Jewish boys in the School, and it is probable that the number may shortly be increased to about twenty. The boys attend the South London Synagogue at Peckham every Sabbath, and receive instruction on Sundays from the Rev. N. Goldston, of that Synagogue, who visits the School for the purpose. The Managers have pleasure in adding that Mr. Lewis Emanuel, of 36, Finsbury Circus, has become one of the Managers of the School. The Managers of the East London Industrial School feel that in complying with the wishes of the Jewish authorities, they have only done their duty as a public body by meeting a recognized want ; but they cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking their Jewish friends for the very liberal donations they have made to the funds of the School."

THE JEWS OF RUSSIA.

[From our Correspondent.]

St. Petersburg, June 13th, 1890.

Rumours of projected anti-Semitic legislation, and of the attitude of various members of the Government of the Council of State continue rife. Most of the reports that have appeared in the Western European Press seem to have come indirectly through Vienna or Berlin. Here in St. Petersburg, up to the present, although there is a feeling of great uneasiness among the Jewish community, it is impossible to arrive at any definite and trustworthy information. Thus the rumours of the intention of the legislature to place further restrictions on the trade and settlement of Jews are again denied—or at any rate such measures are stated to have been abandoned—by the same organs that had put them in circulation. What is becoming more and more manifest is the determination of the Government to bring into action every statute or ordinance, however obsolete and however difficult of application. A considerable proportion of the anti-Jewish enactments have never been carried into practice, others have been so long and so successfully evaded that they have ceased to be regarded in many places by Christians and Jews alike as having any force. Such were until lately the stricter application of the laws of settlement, and the exceptions thereto in favour of workmen engaged in various handicrafts. In St. Petersburg, for example, till lately a large number of Jews lived in "datchaa" or villas in the surrounding suburban towns, such as Peterhof, Tsarske Selo, Ligovo, and came in to town each day to carry on their business. The Prefect of Police has now ordered that no Jews shall be allowed to reside in any of those places. In the same way a Jew, by hiring a workman to sit in his office and bind books, would evade the necessary permission to engage in trade, by appearing to be engaged in an industry requiring skilled workmen. Besides the stricter enforcement of the existing law, almost every week brings forth some slight but often vexatious addition. Thus to prevent the alleged evasion of military service which is contradicted even by Governmet statistics, no Jews are to be employed in the Chancelleries concerned in the work of conscription. Again, advocates and legal agents are not eligible without the consent of the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice. Hence, of course, the recommendation must come from an official of a local court, which can no doubt in many cases be obtained for a consideration. The uncompromising attitude of hostility—it does not deserve the name of a policy—adopted by the present Goverment towards the Jews, is best illustrated by the opposition to and obstruction of all measures promoted by Jews for their own improvement, even where such a change is presumably desired by the anti-Semites themselves. In this way schemes for education, such as that of Baron de Hirsch, are rejected, industrial schools are not allowed to be founded, and every impediment is placed in the way of Jewish agriculture.

BARON DE HIRSCH'S FOUNDATION FOR GALICIA.

The Austrian Government has informed Baron de Hirsch that it is prepared to approve of the proposed statutes for the administration of his trust of 12,000,000 florins for the promotion of elementary and technical instruction among the Jews in Galicia and the Bukowina, with the proviso that the Government shall have power to elect one half of the total number of trustees, the other half to be elected by co-optation. The Government will thus have practical control of the Trust

The Moses Mendelssohn Monument.—The memorial to Moses Mendelssohn at Dessau was unveiled on Wednesday. According to the official programme the proceedings were to commence with a chorale by Felix Mendelsohn Bartholdy. Then followed an address by Professor Dr. Adolf Lasson, of Berlin. Another chorale preceded the formal presentation of the memorial to the town by Land Rabbi Dr. Weisse, and the acceptance of the gift by the Chief Burgomaster, Herr Funk, Chairman of the Memorial Committee. A banquet was given in the evening.

Colonisation of Palestine.—At a meeting of the Chovevei Zion Society held on Saturday night at the Jewish Working Men's Club, Mr. B. Steinhart, who had arrived last week from Palestine, gave a graphic account of the welcome accorded by the Rabbis and the Jewish population of Jerusalem to the delegates of the Russian Chovevei Zion Society, who were headed by the well-known Rabbi Samuel Mohilewer. Mr. Steinhart stated that the differences which had arisen through the *Shemitta* (Year of Release), had subsided mainly through the efforts of Rabbi Mohilewer. M. Elie Scheid, of Paris, Baron Edmond de Rothschild's Agent, who is now on his annual visit of inspection to the Colonies in the Holy Land, is also doing his utmost to establish peace on a solid basis. Mr. Steinhart described the condition of the various agricultural colonies and the improvements continually introduced there by the munificence of Baron de Rothschild. Dr. Lerner, in addressing the meeting, reminded the members of the Society of the duty which they also owed to the enlightened and hospitable country in which they had found a haven of rest. The Rev. Mr. Maccoby also spoke and aroused the enthusiasm of the gathering by his eloquence.

Borough Jewish Schools.—A course of instruction in manual training and carpentry is about to be commenced in the boys' division of these schools under the direction of Mr. Mark Cohen, the head master. Physical training is also about to be introduced by the head master, in conjunction with the Rev. F. L. Cohen. In a match between the Albert (Borough Jewish Schools) Cricket Club and Wilson's Grammar Schools, the score was : Albert C. C. 93 runs ; Wilson's C. C. 41, thus ending in a splendid victory for the Borough Schools by 52 runs.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold" or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government stamp around each box. Of all chemists.—[Advt.]

FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES.

On Sunday last the monthly meeting of the Board of the Federation of Synagogues was held at the Jewish Working Men's Club, Great Alie Street; Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary (Mr. J. E. Blank) read the letter received from Lord Rothschild inviting the Federation to elect eight representatives at the proposed Conference, and two notices of motion, the one by Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., that the invitation should be cordially accepted, and that the Presidents or Senior Wardens of the eight largest synagogues in the Federation should be elected; the other by Mr. N. L. D. Zimmer, that the representatives should be required to pledge themselves to oppose any alterations in the synagague procedure or service which were opposed to Historical and Traditional Judaism, or were not authorised by the *Shulchan Aruch*.

The Chairman, in moving the first resolution, said that he desired to take that opportunity of laying before the members of the Board the position of the great question of the proposed Conference of Metropolitan and Provincial delegates. He had signed a certain letter addressed to the President of the United Synagogue, and had attended the meeting of the Council at which that letter was discussed. He had attended the meeting because he was asked to do so by Dr. Hermann Adler, who begged him not to absent himself from any meeting at which important communal matters were discussed, and by the noble President of the Council, who had previously discussed with him the plan he proposed to adopt with reference to the letter which had been addressed to him. He desired to assure the Board that he had signed that letter and made his remarks at the Council meeting in his individual capacity, and in no way as the representative or as President of the Federation. He had acted purely on his personal responsibility in the matter, and the freedom or liberty of the Federation remained perfectly untrammelled. As he was anxious to retain the confidence of even the most orthodox member of the Board, he would recall the views which prompted him in the action he had taken. His main object was to unite under one Chief the community for communal, but not for religious purposes—for the promotion of whatever would be for the general advantage of the Jews of the Empire. He was anxious that the Reform split should not extend itself, and if possible to lead that section back into the course approved by the main body of the community. He desired that whoever should be elected Chief Rabbi should have jurisdiction only over those synagogues at present under Dr. Adler, but that the new Chief Rabbi should be at the disposal of those outside the sphere of his jurisdiction. He saw no objection, in fact he approved of delegates of congregations outside the United Synagogue being invited to discuss the whole question. He held that the recognition of so influential a body of Jews as the West London Synagogue was absolutely necessary: that they had severed themselves from the general body of the community was to be regretted, but to ignore them would be to act like the proverbial ostrich, which burying its head in the sand thought that it could not be seen. At the same time he condemned the reform movement as he always had done, and would do. He had taken the action he did at the Council because he did not for a moment wish to risk the threatened resignation of Lord Rothschild. Such a step would not have helped either the cause of orthodoxy or of the United Synagogue. He was prompted by feelings which, he hoped, all would give him credit for,—considerations of the good of the community as a whole. If there was to be a split, he did not desire that the responsibility of it should be thrown upon the Federation, which should tranquilly follow its course of always supporting orthodox Judaism. If the community could be united under one Chief Rabbi, a great service would be done to the community in general and to the cause of orthodoxy. The invitation received from Lord Rothschild was an important recognition of the Federation, which had been asked to send proportionately as many representatives as any other congregation. He had seriously thought over the best means of electing representatives, and as the number of seatholders was the basis in all the other congregations, he came to the conclusion that the largest synagogues in the Federation should send their delegates to speak on behalf of their respective congregations. Should it happen that the Presidents or Senior Wardens of any synagogue were disinclined or unable to serve, their places could be filled up at the next meeting of the Board, and if the congregations desired to specially nominate anyone, doubtless such nomination would be accepted. His main object in the whole matter was to protect the Jewish religion, and the presence of eight orthodox representatives at the Conference would support that object. Touching upon the resolution standing in the name of Mr. Zimmer, he thought that it was worthy of cordial support. (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. E. Oppenheim.

Mr. Michael Levy said that it was his intention to have moved that the invitation should have been respectfully declined on the ground that the representatives of the Federation could not consistently discuss religious matters with the delegates of the Reform Synagogue. If they did do so, a few generations hence their offspring might hold it to be consistent to discuss questions of religion with Christians. As he found, however, that in all probability the Reform Synagogue would not be represented he saw no objection to the Federation sending delegates, but the utmost caution should be adopted, and if it was afterwards found that the Berkeley Street Congregation did send delegates, those of the Federation should be required to withdraw. He would ask, Why should the Federation join those who had broken the communal bonds? It was analogous to the position of Korah and Moses, and the command seemed repeated, "Separate yourselves from this congregation." The whole future of English Judaism might depend upon the course adopted that day, and it behoved the members of the Board frankly to display their colours and stand up independently for the cause of orthodoxy.

Mr. I. Weber supported the views of Mr. Levy, and Mr. N. L. D. Zimmer objected to the Presidents of the eight largest synagogues being elected, and said that they did not all understand the gravity of the questions at issue, and something more was required than simply holding up a hand.

Mr. I. M. Boekbinder supported the sending of delegates, and said that even if the Reform Synagogue were represented the Federation should send their delegates to minimise the efforts or the preponderance of those who favoured Reform. He would impress upon the Board the necessity of sending only men who would make it a matter of conscience to stand fast by orthodoxy. He did not favour the eight largest synagogues sending their representatives, and would move that only four should be elected, the remaining four places being filled up from members of the Board, which included men learned and zealous in the cause of Judaism, and who would be the more fitted to represent orthodox views.

Mr. I. Weber seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said that Mr. Levy had struck a false note in the course of his remarks. He held that they should be swayed by considerations far more important than their own particular views. Nothing would be more suicidal, or nearer approaching the height of folly than that, because two representatives of the Reform party might sit at the conference, the eight representatives of the orthodox party should absent themselves. If all the delegates were for Reform it would still be the bounden duty of the orthodox party solemnly to enter their protest. The worst policy would be to refuse to assert their principles. Let them choose men who they believed would be good and true; give them their instructions, and if they refused to carry them out it would be the duty of the Board to take other action in the matter.

Mr. Zimmer said he would oppose the number of members of any particular synagogue being the basis for sending a representative, and would beg that the eight delegates should be elected from the general body of the Board.

Mr. Morris Harris pointed out that the lists of the number of members had not been revised for some time and would therefore be misleading.

After a short discussion, Mr. Boekbinder withdrew his proposition and moved that the invitation should be accepted and that nominations should be received; that the election should be held by the Board and that not more than one representative of any synagogue should be elected a delegate.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Morris Harris.

Mr. J. M. Lissack, junr., said that he looked upon the invitation of Lord Rothschild with the warmest satisfaction, as it signified the formal recognition by the United Synagogue of the Federation. He could not concur with those gentlemen who, with the best possible motives, no doubt, would coldly receive and even refuse to accept the recognition. He did not think it would be wise to trammel and fetter their representatives with conditions and instructions, but to leave their action to their judgment and their conscience. Circumstances might arise which, in the very interests of orthodoxy, would make it desirable that their delegates should give way to slight and unimportant changes.—(No.)

The Chairman withdrew his resolution, and on Mr. Boekbinder's proposition becoming the substantive resolution, Mr. Houtman proposed and Mr. G. De Lange seconded that all words after "held by the Board" should be omitted.

After a short discussion the amendment was lost, and the original resolution—that the invitation of Lord Rothschild should be accepted, and that the delegates be elected by the Board at a future meeting—carried *nem. con.*, 34 voting in its favour.

Applications from the Princes' Street and Old Castle Street Synagogues for aid in the reconstruction of the buildings were referred to the Executive Committee.

It was reported that arrangements had been made for the New Dalston Synagogue (which had previously had burial rights with the Western Synagogue) to have the benefit of the arrangements of the Federation Burial Society.

After a vote of thanks had been passed to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned leaving Mr. Zimmer's resolution to be discussed at the next meeting of the Board, which is to be held at an early date.

CONCERT NOTES.

In its way, the first Violoncello Recital of Miss Amy Flood-Porter, at Steinway Hall on Monday evening, is worthy of being ranked with certain recent feminine academic success, inasmuch as this young lady has proved her right to rank above the majority of the players of this generally masculine instrument. Miss Flood-Porter's grace, expression, style, and fine technique have been better known in the North than hitherto in London, but metropolitan appreciation will now make up for previous unacquaintance. The fair cellist was heard to equal advantage in the beautiful concerted music chosen, and in the solos of Popper which seemed especially to fascinate the audience. Mr. Jules Hollander as pianist in solo, concerted pieces, and accompaniment, was a true artist of high order. The same may be said of Mr. C. Schilsky, the violinist, while the pure Italian style of the vocalist, Mr. Villa, completed the array of skill and taste. Miss Adéle Myers will sing at Miss Flood-Porter's second recital on the 30th inst., and Miss Nellie Flood-Porter will support her sister with flute solos.

On Sunday evening a concert was given at the South Place Institute, in celebration of the re-opening of the Sandy's Row Synagogue, and of the ninth Anniversary of the Ladies' Society for providing holy vestments for the Synagogue. The programme, which was under the direction of Mr. S. A. Goldston, was singularly well arranged, and evidently met with the hearty appreciation of the audience. Miss Miriam Barnett (violin) played with all her accustomed charm and brilliancy; Miss Agnes Samson sang "Nobil Signor" from "les Huguenots;" the timbre of her voice seems to improve with each successive appearance. Songs were also well rendered by Miss Bertha Weil; the lighter vein was supplied by very clever monologues by Mr. Charles Watkins; humorous songs by Mr. Goldston, Baby Hunter, and Messrs. Walter Norman and Rose Fergusson, the latter of whom also recited; and by clever banjo solos by Mr. Walter Howard, junr. Other items in the programme were contributed by Misses Susanna Stockvis and Fanny de Woolf (piano), Mr. Mark Hyam (recitations), and Mr. Dudley Goldsmid and J. P. Ansell (vocalists). Master Moss L. Reed recited a clever address, specially written for the occasion, which narrated in verse the circumstances under which the concert was held, and Miss Julia Valentine, Miss Pozner, and Mr. H. Goldston acted as accompanists. The arrangements, both at the synagogue and concert, were carried out by an efficient body of stewards, under the direction of Mr. I. L. Defries.

A New Transposing Piano.—A novel device, invented by Mr. H. Schallehn, in connection with the pianoforte, is being shown at 21, Ludgate Hill. By the aid of a small lever the key of any composition can without interfering with the keyboard, be changed either up or down the scale two whole notes. The mechanical arrangement appears to act with precision, and does not in any way interfere with the purity of tone or the "touch" of the instrument. It is in all respects constructed like any ordinary piano except that it has a moveable back. This simply means that the solid back on which the strings are stretched is fitted on rollers instead of being fixed in the case in the usual way. The inventor claims for his transposing apparatus that it does not get out of tune, that it is simple, has a larger sounding board than ordinary pianos, that it can be applied to pianos, cottage or grand, of any maker; that the keyboard is not moveable, and, perhaps most important and practically useful that it can be played in unison with any string or wind instrument, and is, therefore, suitable for use in theatres, concert-rooms, music-halls, &c. Vocalists can by its use practise any music, even if not written for their particular compass. Testimonials have been received by the inventor from a number of the leading members of the musical profession. A company is in course of formation to introduce the piano to the public.

The marriage of Sir Charles Jessel, eldest son of the late Master of the Rolls to Miss Edith Goldsmid, second daughter of Sir Julian and Lady Goldsmid, will be solemnized on Tuesday, the 15th July.

Among the presentations to the Prince of Wales at the Levée on Monday were Sir Albert Sassoon, C.S.I., on being made a baronet, by the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Edward E. Sassoon, by his brother, Mr. Meyer Sassoon..

Morris H. Harris (son of Mr. H. L. Harris) has been awarded the Marsden Entrance Scholarship at Jews' College.

It is understood that the articles on Palestine which have recently been published in the *Spectator* are by Mrs. Oliphant, who is travelling in Palestine with her two sons.

Mr. Jacob Valero, of Jerusalem, the well-known banker, is in London on a visit.

Holloway's Pills.—Pure Blood.—When the blood is pure, its circulation calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these essentials of health by purifying, regulating and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of liver and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.—[Advt.]

THE PROVINCES.

BEDFORD.

The *Bedfordshire Times* devotes its Leader in its issue of Saturday last to the subject of "Bedford and the Jews." It says: "Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago the question was raised in the London papers as to the right of Jews to attend certain public schools without suffering any disability. It was then stated that the Bedford Schools had long been thus open to Jews. We hear that something has since been said about encouraging the residence of wealthy Jewish parents in Bedford. If such were to settle here, it would only revive a former condition of things when there was a synagogue and a considerable colony of respectable Jews here. Bedford has several claims upon Jews, as a place in which the rights of Jews have been readily and cordially recognised. Not only have the schools been open to Jews for more than a generation, but Bedford is the only provincial town—or almost the only one—in England where influential meetings have been held to express sympathy with oppressed Jews upon the Continent. In 1877, at the requisition of the Mayor (Mr. Hobson) and an influential body of townsmen, a well-attended meeting was held to express sympathy with the persecuted Jews in Servia and Roumania; and a similar meeting, similarly convened by the Mayor (Mr. Hill) was held in 1882, to express sympathy with the persecuted Jews in Russia. These meetings, though primarily instigated by Mr. Lissack, were enthusiastically conducted by Christians; and thus gave evidence of the cordial feeling which exists and has long existed in Bedford between respectable Jews and Christians."

DERBY.

Mr. Felix Joseph has, during the last week, made some further valuable additions to the fine collection of Crown Derby and other china he has already presented to the Derby Corporation Art Gallery.

LEEDS.

Mr. Solomon Gross (son of Mr Joseph Gross, of 45, Coburg Street, Leeds, and pupil of the Rev. M. Abrahams, B.A.), has obtained an Entrance Scholarship at the Leeds General Infirmary. The competition was very keen, and Mr. Gross is the first coreligionist who has obtained that or a similar distinction in Leeds.

LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Isaac Friedner conducted the service and delivered a sermon on Exodus xii. 2 at the Fountains Road Synagogue, Kirkdale, on Sabbath last.

MANCHESTER.

The adjourned debate on "The Communal Crisis" was resumed at the Manchester Jewish Working Men's Club on Sunday last; Mr. B. I. Belisha in the chair. Among the visitors were Messrs. Glass and Cobé, of the Great Synagogue; Messrs. Ades, Bigio, V. Levi, and Vivante of the Portuguese Congregation. Several ladies were also present. Mr. Sunderland said he failed to see what good the proposed Conference could effect, neither could he discern any good results from the modifications in the ritual introduced by the Reform party. At the same time he protested against the lightning speed with which the prayers were read in the orthodox synagogues. Mr. N. Laski maintained that the orthodox party had a deal to learn from the Reformers not only in synagogue matters but also in the part they took, locally, in the administration of charitable and educational organisations. He had travelled considerably, and experience taught him that the Jews were strongest where they presented a united front to the world. It was much to be desired that a consultative Ecclesiastical Board should be appointed, with a Chief Rabbi at its head, as he, for one, did not believe in a Jewish "pope". Mr. M. H. Valentine pointed out the momentousness of the question under discussion. It was eminently desirable that a closer union should exist between the several sections of the community. They should judge each other charitably and be prepared to make concessions. Without being animated by a spirit of compromise in details for the sake of the grand principle of union, legislation was impossible. No sacrifice of principles should be made; there should be in essentials unity, in non-essentials unity, in all things charity. There should be no tampering with vital principles; on the other hand they should not seek or desire strict uniformity in matters of secondary importance. To the moderate men they must look for assistance in overcoming the obstacles to a closer union. The office of Chief Rabbi would derive fresh power from the formation of a consultative board, consisting of learned and religious men, not laymen. With the increase of the community it was impossible that one man could cope with the thousand and one questions that presented themselves on all sides. It was far safer and more prudent to leave the settlement of a vexed question to a council of qualified men than to submit it to the arbitrament of one man, however eminent. In regard to the Ritual there could not and should not be uniformity and much latitude should be allowed to individual congregations. Mr. Tarshish said that although union was desirable it should not be purchased at the cost of the splendid ritual and service handed down to them from the time of the second temple, a service which counted among its authors two of the Prophets. They dared not deviate from the dicta of the Shulchan Aruch, which was the complement of the Mosaic Law. Mr. I. H. Herschkowitz assured the meeting that the important question then discussed had not been overlooked by his fellow Jews at Cambridge University. Referring to the observations of the last speaker, he, for his own part, protested against the opinions of Rabbis long since dead being thrust down their throats without being allowed to express any opinion of their own. He warned them that in spite of the strong racial feeling—a feeling which it was thought ought to be fostered at some cost—such proceeding would only act as an incentive to secession. He agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Valentine, but preferred that laymen should find a place on the Ecclesiastical Board; for in a matter so speculative as religion laymen were quite as capable of forming a correct opinion as clergymen. This view was upheld by the following speaker, Mr. N. H. Harris, who also urged the appointment of a deputy Chief Rabbi. Comparing the synagogue with Christian places of worship, where the attention of the worshippers was concentrated, he said there was much in our Prayer Book that were better out; such prayers only should find a place as were calculated to inspire devotion. The opener of the debate, Mr. B. D. Isaacs, then replied in a very earnest and forcible manner to the objections advanced. He rejoiced at the good spirit shown by both sides in the debate which he considered a good augury for the future. In what he had said he had been animated by a strong love for the race from which he sprang. The Chairman said he would reserve his opinion on the question till some future occasion; and whilst expressing his pleasure at presiding, said there was only one observation to which he took exception. He was sorry to hear the word "secession." He was sure Judaism was comprehensive enough to embrace within its fold all its votaries, notwithstanding acute differences of opinion on matters which struck not at the root of their belief. (Applause.) On the proposition of Mrs. Levi, seconded by Mr. Cobé, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Isaacs.

At a general meeting of the members of the Hebrew Philanthropic and Loan Society held last Sunday at the Great Synagogue Chambers, the following were unanimously re-elected honorary officers for the ensuing year: Mr. W. Aronsberg, J.P., President; Mr. Myer Kersh, Esq., Treasurer; Mr. William S. Rothband, Hon. Secretary; Messrs. Gershon, Glass, Bauer, King, Frankenstein, Luski, Aaron Aronsberg, and S. Lichtenstein, Committtee; and Messrs. Gershon and Glass, Auditors. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Aronsberg for his energetic labours, in which he was aided by his son, in ensuring the success of the ball held in March last. Mr. Aronsberg expressed his acknowledgements to the Treasurer and the Hon. Secretary for the assistance they had rendered him.

At the close of his sermon in the South Manchester Synagogue on Sabbath last, the Rev. J. Simon feelingly alluded to the death of the Dean of Manchester, Dr. John Oakley. He expressed the hope that the late Dean's salutary work in the field of humanity would not die with him, but would bear beneficial fruit.

Master Montagu Cohen, on the occasion of his being barmitzvah last Sabbath at the Great Synagogue, read the entire Sedrah and the Haphtorah.

PORTSMOUTH.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., Mr. A. Leon Emanuel, J.P., gave his annual picnic to the members of the Police Force of Portsmouth, with their wives and children numbering close upon 250. They left early in the day in steam launches for Portschester Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel drove to the ancient ruins during the afternoon, when Mrs. Emanuel was presented with a handsome bouquet. This is the ninth year that Mr. Emanuel has given this outing.

SHEFFIELD.

Last Wednesday being the silver wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Brown they celebrated the event by taking the children attending the Sheffield Jewish Schools to Chatsworth Park. They were accompanied by the Rev. J. Nieto, and a very enjoyable day was spent.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. David Nutt announces that a subscription has been opened for the "Palace of Pleasure," consisting chiefly of translations of Italian Novelle, whence Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists drew their plots. The work is being edited by Mr. Joseph Jacobs.

An interesting find has been made in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris. It is a Bible Codex written in a suburb of Perpignan in the year 1299. It is splendidly illuminated, and a silver shield contains an inscription in Hebrew, denoting that it was the property of one Sabthai ben Kalonymos, whose coat of arms showed him to have had noble rank.

The Rev. Dr. Kohut, of New York, has just published the sixth volume of his "Aruch." Two more volumes will complete this lexicon of the Talmud and the Midrashim. The present volume is dedicated to the trustees of his synagogue.

Oscar Kolberg, author of a work in 32 volumes, under the title of "Lud," (The Polish Nation) has died at Cracow. In several parts of this work he exposed the baselessness of the "Blood Accusation" against the Jews by other Christian writers.

The "Bible Stories for Little People" by Mr. Louis Pulver, Head Master of the Sydney Hebrew School, is now on Sale in London, at Mr. P. Vallentine, Mr. L. Cohen, and Mr. L. Schaap.

THE Confirmation Service at the Berkeley Street Synagogue has been fixed for Tuesday the 24th inst. at 5 o'clock.

MISS FANNY JOSEPHS, who formerly was a favourite London actress, died this week at Liverpool.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little boy, named Lazarus Jacobs, living at Phil's Buildings, Houndsditch, was accidentally run over and killed on Friday while playing with some schoolmates in Devonshire Square. The lad was very popular in the neighbourhood and at the funeral on Monday widespread sympathy was manifested with the family. Wreaths were sent by his fellow pupils of the Old Castle Street Board School, by the female Jewish residents of Cutler Street and the vicinity and by his special companions. The Jewish boys generally in the same neighbourhood also clubbed to pay the expenses of two waggonettes in which they followed the remains of the deceased to the cemetery at West Ham.

On Sunday last a treat was kindly given to the pupils attending the Spanish and Portuguese Schools, Heneage Lane, by Mr. and Mrs. Nahon on the occasion of their silver wedding. The children thoroughly enjoyed the tea provided them and were amused during the evening with an entertainment of conjuring.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's World-famed blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever causes arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all chemists Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.—[ADVT]

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ANTI-SEMETIC RIOT IN RUSSIA.

[TIMES TELEGRAM],

VIENNA, JUNE 13.

An Anti-Semitic riot of alarming dimensions is reported from Lohojsk, a small town in Lithuania, mostly inhabited by Jews. A number of intoxicated peasants ransacked the shops and houses of the Jews and destroyed what they could not carry away. Within two hours the town was almost entirely wrecked. Numerous policemen and Jewish merchants were seriously wounded.

WOMEN AS SEPARATISTS.—Mr. N. L. D. Zimmer writes with reference to Mr. Alexander's letter in our last week's impression on mixed choirs. Mr. Zimmer points out that Miriam and the women sang in a separate camp, and not with the men; which is proved by the masculine term להם, Exodus ch. 15, v. 22. Deborah sat beneath the palm-tree and prophesied, but not in an assembly of men. From the time that she was inspired with the prophetic spirit she had separated from her husband Barack ben Abinoam. She did not sing in a congregation of men (see T. B. Yebamoth 48b; Nasir 23b; Sanhedrion 105b). Mr. Zimmer further says that according to Psalm cxxvi. 2, it is interdicted to attend a theatre until the advent of the Messiah, and anyone infringing that injunction (albeit there be no ladies present), cannot claim to be an observant Israelite. Men and women worshipped apart in the Temple, and the custom has been scrupulously observed since. Only Reformers (or pseudo Jews, outside the pale of Judaism, which can be proved by 100 citations), violate this behest. Thus has Mr. Alexander's charge that Mr. Zimmer is more orthodox than Moses been refuted

DR. LAHMANN of the "Auf Wiener Hirsch" Sanatorium near Dresden, has issued, through the Lahmann Agency, Fore Street, a scientific treatise calling attention to a new Vegetable Milk, to the "Extract of the Nutritive Vegetable Salts" and to Nutritive Cocoa and Chocolate. It is claimed for the vegetable Milk that it is an excellent food for infants and that it is more delicate to the taste than ordinary milk when taken with coffee, cocoa or tea.

THE prospectus of the Guadalcazar Quicksilver Mines (Limited) is advertised in our columns. The share capital is £400,000, in 400,000 shares of £1 each. The company has been formed to acquire and work a group of quicksilver mines, stated to cover an area of about three square miles, situated at Guadalcazar, in the State of San Luis Potosi, in the Republic of Mexico. The purchase price has been fixed by the vendor at £350,000, payable in cash or shares, or in cash and shares, at the option of the directors.

MESSRS. F. Huth and Co., and J. H. Shröder and Co., invite subscriptions in our advertisement columns for a loan of £850,000 in 4 per cent. perpetual debenture stock of the Antogasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway (Limited), secured by a charge upon the entire system of the railways from Antofasta to Oruro and on all the property and revenue thereof, including (1) the guarantee of the Chilian Government at 6 per cent. upon a capital sum of 3,472,000 dols. at 38d. per dollar for twenty years from 1887, and (2) of the guarantee of the Huahchaca Company to provide the amount required for the service of the debenture stock up to the 31st of December, 1903, in addition to their guarantee of 6 per. cent. upon £2,200,000 capital stock of the company for the same period. The price of issue is £99 per cent.

THE prospectus appears in our advertisement columns of Sequah Limited a Company formed to acquire and further develope the business carried on by a private registered syndicate for the sale of patent medicines under the above name. The books show an increase in the sale of bottles from 247,344 in the quarter ending August, 1889, to 457,697 in the May quarter of the present year. The company will acquire other proprietory articles, and will also have the means to extend its operations to the Continent of Europe and other parts of the world. Negotiations with a view to commence business in Austria and Russia have already been started.

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THE JEWS' FREE SCHOOL DINNER.—Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., requests us to state that it was not he, but the Bishop referred to by him in his speech at the Jews' Free School Dinner, who before the House of Lords' Committee on Sweating withdrew his original statement that Mr. Montagu had brought a cargo of foreigners to England, and that on their being refused a landing at Hamburg, when Mr. Montagu had sent them to Germany, he caused them to be shipped back to this country.

WHITECHAPEL UNION.—The Rev. J. F. Stern, as Visiting Minister of the Whitechapel Union Infirmary, Bakers' Row, Whitechapel, asks us to state that it is *not* a fact that Jewish persons can obtain strictly kosher food at this institution, as stated by Mr. Lewis Emanuel at the last meeting of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE JEWISH CHRONICLE" IS 10s. PER ANNUM.

WANTED a certificated HEAD-MASTER for the Liverpool Hebrew Schools; Salary £200 per annum; a knowledge of Drawing is necessary. Applications with testimonials to be sent to H. M. Silver, 88, Falkner-street, Liverpool.

A. LYONS and Co., Wholesale Clothing, Shirt and Oilskin Manufacturers, Canning-place, Liverpool, REQUIRE an experienced GENTLEMAN to represent them in South Wales. State age and previous engagements.

A LADY living in the best part of BRIGHTON wishes to receive two or three young people to BOARD with her, where they can have the advantage of attending the first-class schools, combined with the comforts of a refined home. Terms in advance, moderate and inclusive. Lawn Tennis, Music and Languages. Address, 1963, Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED LAUNDRY WORK. Good drying ground. Moderate charges. Testimonials submitted. Punctual delivery on Thursday.—Seriatim Laudry, 5. Hall Place West, Paddington-green, W.

WANTED a respectable working HOUSEKEEPER for the Brady-street Club and library, no encumbrance. Apply by letter, in own handwriting, to Mr. Samuel Garcia Asher, 6, Randolph crescent, Maida-vale, W.

A LADY having a very charming house near Hampton Court, for the summer months, would be glad to receive a gentleman to join her family circle, every home comfort, no children, moderate terms including boat. Close to rail and river. Address, Alpha, Mrs. Scott, Baker, Bridge-road, East Molesey.

BOARD and LODGING required for two girls engaged in City. Within twenty minutes' walk (N. or W. preferred) of Aldersgate-street. Particulars and terms, which must be very moderate, to M. J. Green, Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Broad-street-avenue.

NORTH GERMAN GOVERNESS (3 diplomas) 10 years' experience, wants engagement England or abroad. Fluent French (Paris) Latin, music, Gymnastics and Kindergarten. Good references and testimonials. Address, 1749, Jewish Chronicle office.

RE-ENGAGEMENT required by YOUNG LADY, as daily or resident governess or companion. Highest references. Address, R., 109, Cornwall-road, Bayswater, London, W.

WANTED by August next a competent HOUSEKEEPER, able to cook. Apply personally from June 23 to 26, between 6 and 8 p.m., at 45, Gower-street, or by letter to P. S. Phillips, 2, Albany-street, Spring Bank, Hull.

WANTED situation as WATCH-JOBBER, by a young man, aged 21, (son of a gentleman) just completed 5 years apprenticeship. Salary not so much an object as situation with a good firm. No objection to serve behind the counter. Address, 53, St. Charles-square, North Kensington.

A GERMAN MERCHANT now in London, capable of carrying on correspondence, seeks a situation in any branch of business. Address, 200, Jewish Chronicle Office.

TWO German YOUNG WOMEN seek SITUATIONS, the one as Nursery Governess, the other (speaking English) as Cook, Housemaid, or Dressmaker. Best references. Address, 100, Jewish Chronicle Office.

HOLIDAY or permanent ENGAGEMENT wanted by a North German Lady; 10 years' experience, 4 years in France and Germany, 6 years in England; prepare pupils for university examinations. High class testimonials. Address, 1,947, Jewish Chronicle Office.

PIANOFORTE TUITION.- Miss Rebecca Amelia Lawton certificated pianist, (London Conservatoire Music) is open to receive pupils for above, elementary or advanced. Best method of teaching. Highest references. Wedding parties, Balls and select concerts attended. Terms moderate. Residence 122, Victoria-park-road, E.

WANTED, by an experienced Jewish COOK, ENGAGEMENT to Cook Dinners or Supper Parties. Would go out on a job or into the country if required. Highly recommended. Address R. Abrahamson, 71, Fermoy-road, Westbourne-park, W.

SUPERFLUOUS
HAIR AND MOLES
PERMANENTLY REMOVED BY ELECTRICITY.
Leaves no scars, and is recommended by the Medical Profession. Stamped envelope to MADAME DUDLEY, 13, Duke Street, Portland-place, W.

Winning golden opinions from all sorts of people!

E. BARNETT & CO.,
BUTCHERS, POULTERERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS,
79 and 81, Middlesex Street, Aldgate,
☛ West End Branch: 249, Euston Road.
Visitors to Bournemouth, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Ramsgate, Margate, Folkestone, &c., can have their Meat delivered in time for early dinner by sending their orders as late as the last post the night before. Orders received same day receive immediate attention.
Special Deliveries to all parts of London Daily.

(P.T.O.)

CONVERSION of the EGYPTIAN FIVE PER CENT. PREFERENCE LOAN
and
REPAYMENT of the EGYPTIAN FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1888.

Egyptian Three-and a-Half Per Cent. Preference Loan for £29,400,000.

For the Conversion or Redemption of the existing Five per Cent. Preference Bonds, the repayment of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1888, and to provide a sum of £E1,300,000 for Irrigation purposes and Commutation of Pensions.

The Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1888 will be paid off at par, with accrued Interest, on the 20th inst., in conformity with the Notice already published.

His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, at the instance of his Council of Ministers, having issued decrees authorising the above Conversion and Loan, Mr. Edwin Palmer and His Excellency Tigrane Pacha, empowered by the Egyptian Government, and acting on behalf of the Minister of Finance, have contracted with Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, of London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, of Paris; Messrs. M. A. von Rothschild and Sons, of Frankfort-on-the-Main; and Mr. S. Bleichroder and the Direction of the Disconto Gesellschaft, of Berlin, to carry out the operations.

Copies of the Decrees are appended to the Prospectus.

The Egyptian Government having arranged for the inscription of the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds at the Bank of England, notice will be shortly given when this privilege may be exercised. Until December 31st, 1890, the cost of the first inscription will be borne by the Egyptian Government.

The Egyptian Government undertakes not to redeem these Bonds before July 15, 1905.

Under the terms of the Decrees authorising the Conversion, holders of Five per Cent. Preference Bonds who do not give notice on or before June 23, 1890, that they wish to receive repayment of their Bonds at par with interest, will be deemed to have consented to the conversion of their Stock into a three-and-a-half per cent. Stock on the following terms:—

Every £100 Stock will become converted into a like amount of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, and the holders will receive in cash a bonus of £9 per cent., and a further sum of £2 2s. 6d. per cent. (less income-tax), being the October, 1890, Coupon paid in advance, reckoned at 5 per cent. from April 15 to July 15, the date when the Conversion shall be deemed to be effected, and at 3½ per cent. from July 15 to October 15.

The April, 1891, and all subsequent Coupons, will be paid at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

Notice will be given later of the dates on which holders of Preference Stock who have accepted the Conversion will be paid the bonus and interest, to obtain which the Bonds furnished with the October, 1890, and all subsequent Coupons will have to be deposited for verification with one of the above-mentioned houses.

Holders of Five per Cent. Preference Bonds who elect to have their Bonds repaid must signify their intention not later than the 23rd inst. Forms for this purpose may be obtained on application, and when presented must be accompanied by the Bonds or by a deposit of £10 per cent. in cash or Preference Bonds; the failure to deliver the balance of the Bonds when called upon to do so will render the deposit on application liable to forfeiture.

Applications for repayment of the Bonds will be received in London, Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort-on-the-Main at the before-mentioned houses; in Amsterdam by Mr. A. Gansl; and in Cairo and Constantinople by the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

The date of repayment, from which date interest on the Bonds will cease, will be announced by a subsequent notice.

New Court, 11th June, 1890.

MRS. SAMUELS,
JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE,
8, Woburn-place, Russell-square.
(late of 24, Charlotte-st., Bedford-square),

ONE minute walk to busses for all parts. Near all the theatres. Moderate charges. Good Cuisine. House fitted with Hot and Cold Bath. Smoking room and all modern improvements.

PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS כשר HOTEL.

Table d'hôte and à la Carte.
Near the Synagogues.
HOTEL ROSSINI,
16, Rue Rossini,
Comfortable Apartments and Bedrooms,
Proprietor—A. JOSEPH.

The Antofagasta (Chili) AND Bolivia Railway Company, Limited.

ISSUE of £850,000 FOUR per CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK, with Chilian Government Guarantee for 20 years from 1887, as under.

To be secured—

By a charge upon the entire system of railways from Antofagasta to Oruro and on the property and revenue thereof, including the benefit of

The guarantee of the Chilian Government of 6 per cent. upon a capital sum of $3,472,000 at 38d. per dollar, for 20 years from 1887, assigned to Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co., as Trustees:

And of the guarantee of the Huanchaca Company to provide the amount required for the service of the Debenture Stock up to the 31st December, 1903, in addition to their guarantee of 6 per cent. upon £2,200,000 Capital Stock of the Company for the same period.

The charge will be for a sum not exceeding £1,000,000, whereof the £850,000 now offered is issued for the purpose of converting and extinguishing the existing Five per Cent. Bonds now charged on the Antofagasta (Chili) Railway, and which are redeemable on the 1st January, 1892, at £102 10s. per £100 Bond, so that this Debenture Stock will be a first charge.

Issue price £99 per £100 Debenture Stock.

Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co., and J. Henry Schröder and Co. are authorized by the above Company, in virtue of a contract between it and the Huanchaca Company (which became under such contract entitled to the proceeds of the present issue on the terms of paying off the Antofagasta (Chili) Railway Loan contracted by it), to invite subscriptions for the above issue on the following conditions:—

Holders of the Antofagasta Railway Bonds are offered, in exchange for every £100 Bond of the Antofagasta Railway, £100 Four per Cent. Registered Perpetual Debenture Stock of the Antofagasto (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company, Limited, bearing interest payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in each year, and £7 10s. in cash, which represents £1, the difference between the par value of the old Bonds and the price of the present issue; £2 10s. per £100 in respect of the premium at which the Antofagasta Railway Bonds will be paid off on 1st January, 1892; £2 10s. for the Coupon due 1st July; and £1 10s. for the difference of interest between the £4 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock and the £5 per Cent. Antofagasta Railway Bonds up to January, 1892.

Applications for conversion will be received until Wednesday, the 25th instant, but not later.

Arrangements have been made for the repayment of the entire amount of the Antofagasta Railway Loan: holders of those Bonds must therefore distinctly understand that after the closing of the subscription list they will not be entitled to claim the conversion of their Bonds on the above conditions, but the Bonds will be paid off at maturity.

The balance of the present issue not claimed under the Conversion Scheme above set forth, and not specially set aside for the redemption of outstanding Bonds, is offered for public subscription at £99 per £100 stock, payable as follows:—

£5 per cent on application
30 per cent. on allotment
30 per cent. on the 1st August
34 per cent. on the 1st September

£99

A full half-year's interest will be payable on the 1st January next.

Allottees will have the option of paying up in full on allotment, or the date of any subsequent instalment, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The failure to pay any instalment when due renders all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

In case no allotmont is made the deposit will be returned forthwith.

Scrip Certificates will be issued in due course in exchange for the allotment letter and receipt for the amount due on allotment.

The cash subscription will close on or before Saturday, the 21st instant.

The ANTOFAGASTA (CHILI) and BOLIVIA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited,

Has a paid-up Capital Stock of...	£1,410,000
And has authority to issue in respect of the Oruro Section (now in course of construction)	790,000
Total Capital Stock ..	£2,200,000

The railway system owned by the Company, and upon the whole of which the annuity required for the service of the Debenture Stock will be a first charge, consists of—

The Chilian Railway from Antofagasta to the Frontier ...	about 456 kilometres
From the Frontier to Uyuni	about 154 kilometres
From Uyuni to Oruro (now in construction)	about 300 kilometres
...	about 910 kilometres (or say 565 miles).

The capital charge of this issue of Debenture Stock, £850,000, will be equivalent to about £1,500 per mile, and the annual charge of £34,00 will be about £60 per mile. Power is reserved to the Company to issue a further sum of £150,000 Debenture Stock, to rank pari passu with the present issue, but in no case can the Debenture Stock exceed £1,000,000.

During 20 years from 1887 the Chilian Guarantee of 6 per cent. upon a capital sum of $3,472,000 (calculated at 38d. per dollar), in respect of outlay upon the Chilian line, is available in security as against the annuity, this guarantee being assigned to Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co., as trustees.

During 15 years from January 1889, the Huanchaca Company guarantee to provide to the Company an amount sufficient to meet the annuity.

The Bolivian Government have also guaranteed 6 per cent. upon the amount to be expended upon the Oruro extension for a period of 20 years from the completion of the line, this guarantee being payable out of the national revenues in excess of those of 1889. This excess for the present year is estimated to amount to 660,000 Bolivian dollars, say £75,000, of which about £40,000 arise from increased mining royalties. These, it may be fairly anticipated, will increase as the mining districts are developed by the railways of the Company.

Holders of the stock now offered will, in addition to the guarantees for the £660,000 Antofagasta (Chili) Railway Bonds to be converted, have the security of the net revenues of the whole railway system abovementioned, of which 610 kilometres are now completed and at work, and about 300 in progress, as against 456 kilometres charged in favour of the original issue.

With regard to the revenues of the Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company, Limited, for 1889, the following is extracted from the Directors' Report, just issued:—

"The working of the Chilian Railway from Antofagasta to the Bolivian frontier has been continued with regularity, and the traffics have been satisfactory.

"The principal items of down traffic are ores, minerals, and silver; also borax and nitrates. The up traffic comprises coal, timber fodder, provisions and grain, the Company's construction materials, general merchandise and other products, and plant and stores for mining and other purposes.

"The Bolivian line, from the frontier to Unyuni, was opened in December last, and is in connexion with the Hunchaca Company's line from Pulacayo, thus completing the connexion of their mines with the Port.

"The gross proceeds of the railway working from 1st of January to 31st of December last, were $2,058,698·72. Pending definite arrangements with the Huanchaca Company as to the basis of conversion into sterling, the net proceeds (40 per cent. of the above, as per agreement) have been converted monthly at the rates of exchange current on the last day of each month, and amount to £89,551 1s. 6d.

"The service of the Bonds and of such part of the stock issued prior to 31st December last as represents the capital outlay in respect of the railway, has been provided for out of this sum. The Chilian Government has not therefore, been called upon for any payment under its guarantee; and the amount paid by the Huanchaca Company under their guarantee has been only £9,301 18s. 9d., though the waterworks still in construction produced no revenue during the year."

The capital appertaining to the waterworks is £300,000.

The gross proceeds from the 1st January to 31st March of this year are stated to be $614,000, as against $484,700 in the same period of last year, showing an increase of over 25 per cent.; the working expenses being a fixed proportion of 60 per cent., as per agreement.

The Trust Deed for securing the Debenture Stock, together with the form of Debenture Stock Certificate, can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Travers, Smith, Braithwaite, and Robinson, 4, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.

London, 19th June, 1890.

PARTNERSHIP.—A Hebrew gentleman would like to invest from £500 to £1,000 in a legitimate, safe, sound, reliable, respectable, and old established business with a view to partnership, either sleeping or active in London or the Provinces. Address at once to 1,926, Jewish Chronicle Office.

BRIGHTON.—JEWELLERY BUSINESS for SALE, main thoroughfare. Established 20 years; Returns last 7 months, £1,400. £500 required for Goodwill, part stock and fixtures; Rent £105. BOOT BUSINESS, busy part, Rent £55; Price £50, Goodwill and fixtures; Takings, £36 to £40 weekly. Cohen, Valuer, 8, Western-street.

WANTED Competent HOUSEKEEPER able to cook and willing to be useful, middle age preferred.—Samuel, 7, Cathedral-road, Cardiff.

CHOIRMASTER, able to teach, required at once, for the North West London Synagogue. Apply to W. H. Brall, 38, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

ALBANY HOTEL, HASTINGS.—Facing the Sea, centre of Robertson Terrace, the most sheltered part of Hastings. Electric Light, Hydraulic Lift, Table d'hôte ta separate Tables, Moderate Tariff.

C. A. SCHWABE,
Manager.

HASTINGS.—A few BOARDERS will be received in a MUSICAL FAMILY, cheerful society; a well-built Modern house, five minutes from Rail, 'Bus, and sea front. Arrangements made for continuance of musical studies, if required. Terms moderate. Mrs. A., Moselle House, Braybrook-road, Hastings.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. A Jewish Lady occupying a commodious house situated in the most delightful part of St. Leonards within three minutes' walk of sea and railway station, will be pleased to accommodate a family circle of five or six members or two or three small families with BOARD and RESIDENCE and to afford them every home comfort. Tennis Lawn and cheerful society. Unexceptionable references. Visitors have it at their own option to provide for themselves and the lady will superintend the cooking on the strictly orthodox basis. Terms moderate. Apply to M. K., 22, Chapel-park-road.

EASTBOURNE.—Summer Season.—Messrs. BEAL, SON, and CHARTRES publish a REGISTER containing particulars of all the principal furnished houses to let, from 3 to 40 guineas a week. May be had gratis on application at their offices, 27, Terminus-road, Eastbourne, and at 20, Regent-street, S.W.

SOUTHSEA.—BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private house for two Ladies, or Lady and Gentleman; pleasantly situated, ten minutes from either Pier.—15, St. Andrews'-road.

PLYMOUTH.—MRS. A. WOOLF, 13, Princes'-street, close to Synagogue and Hoe, has VACANCIES for visitors permanent or otherwise, orthodox; meals by appointment.

HAMBURG.—A young gentleman of good family, intending to go to school here or enter upon some employment would find at the undersigned, first-class BOARD and LODGING with attendance to his entire satisfaction; excellent references in London and Hamburg. Address, Donat Joseph, Musician, Grindelallée, 21, Hamburg.

MAIDA VALE.—Handsome residence with planned furniture to be SOLD by AUCTION in one lot at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, on July 3rd. To view, apply on the premises, 49, Portsdown-road, Maida-vale, or to Messrs. Newbon and Harding, Auctioneers, 275, Upper-street, Islington, N.

YOUNG LADY (Matric., London University) requires daily, morning, or afternoon ENGAGEMENT. Subjects: thorough English, French (acquired abroad), German, Latin, Elementary Mathematics Music, and Elementary Drawing; Highest references. Address, W. E., Uffell's, Bookseller, Church-street, Stoke Newington.

BOARD, &c. A married couple or two single gentlemen would find a refined and comfortable HOME at a moderate charge with a very small family. Hot and cold bath and all good appointments. Apply by letter to Veritas, De Knock's Library, 23, Clifton-road, Maida-vale.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, very superior accommodation for a MARRIED COUPLE or TWO FRIENDS. Every comfort of a refined and pleasant Home. Highly recommended. 7, Elgin-avenue, Maida-vale, W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every home comfort, single or double-bedded rooms, from twenty-five shillings. Special arrangements for two or more. Mrs. Hart, 38, Woburn-place, Russell-square.

LODGINGS for working Girls and Servants out of place, at a moderate charge at ROSALINE HOUSE, 2, Tenter-street North, Goodman's-fields, E. Matron, Mrs Jones.

SUPERIOR BOARD & RESIDENCE with every home comfort. Terms moderate. Address The Misses Ansell, 2, Torrington-square, W.C.

BOARD and RESIDENCE with every home comfort. Close to train, tram and omnibus. Late dinner. Address, Mrs. Bronkhorst, 61, Grosvenor-road, Highbury-new park.

HOME ENTERPRISE.

With Net Profits showing a Dividend of 10 per cent. on the Preference shares and 20 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares of the Company.

The List of Applications will open on Tuesday, June 24th, and will be closed on Tuesday, July 1st, for Town and Country.

SEQUAH, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

CAPITAL - - £300,000 : 0 : 0

Divided into 100,000 Ten per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, and 200,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

Issue of 100,000 Cumulative Preference Shares, and 200,000 Ordinary Shares,

Of which 33,333 Cumulative Preference Shares and 66,666 Ordinary Shares will be taken by the Vendors as part payment of the purchase-money, balance, 666,67 Cumulative Preference Shares and 133,334 Ordinary Shares are now OFFERED for PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION, payable 2s. 6d. on Application, 7s. 6d. on Allotment, 5s. on the 1st. day of August, 5s. on the 1st day of September, 1890.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BENNOCH, Esq., 5, Tavistock-square, W.C. (Member of The Council of Foreign Bondholders), Chairman.

E. Crawshaw Elgood, Esq., 6, Crosby-square, E.C. (Member of Lloyd's).

H. G. Hemmerde, Esq., 15, Lee-park, S.E. (Director of the Debenture Guarantee and Investment Company, Limited).

Alfred Ridsdale, Esq., 1, Collingham-road, South Kensington (Director of the General Assets Purchase Company, Limited).

*W. H. Hartley, Esq., 44, Farringdon-street, E.C.

*Sidney F. Isit, Esq., 46, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

*W. S. Oliver, Esq., 10, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

* Being members of the original Syndicate, will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.

London and Westminster Bank (Limited), 4, Lothbury, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Percy, Browning, and Todd, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C., and Stock Exchange, E.C.

Messrs. Harry James and Co., 34, Corn-street, and Stock Exchange, Bristol.

SOLICITOR.

John B. Purchase, Esq., 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co., 14, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

SECRETARY (PRO TEM.)

A. W. Gunnell, Esq.

Registered Offices—10, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
Warehouses and Stores—44, Farringdon-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and further develop the well-known business now carried on by a private registered Syndicate under the title of "Sequah (Limited)." The operations of the Syndicate have extended over a period of fifteen months, the business having previously been conducted by Mr. W. H. Hartley, who, being desirous of transferring it to a public Company for the purpose of further development, assigned his rights to the present Vendor Syndicate, which was formed with a view to practically test the commercial value of the remedies before inviting subscriptions from the general public. The remarkable results of the Syndicate's trading are seen in the highly satisfactory certificate of the Accountants, given below.

Under the management of the Syndicate the business has been rapidly extended, with the result that at the present time it is found necessary, in order to cope with the exigencies of an enormous and growing trade, as also to establish the business in countries to which the Syndicate has, as yet, not been able to devote any attention, to largely increase the working capital, and to provide a more extensive personnel than the Syndicate is able to command.

It is well-known that a patent medicine, when fully established, and recognised as an efficacious remedy, is a most valuable property. This is a fact which has been demonstrated by Holloway, Warner, and many others, with whose names the world is familiar.

The Directors feel confident that there is not at the present time a patent remedy which, judged by the steadily-increasing sale and results, offers an equally substantial investment or equally assured prospects as are offered by the Sequah Prairie Flower and Sequah Oil.

When it is borne in mind that the Vendor Syndicate, contrary to the general practice of proprietors of patent medicines has, by means of the particular system it employs, been enabled to reach the masses of the people without the enormous expense of universal journalistic advertisement, the present extensive proportions of the business may be taken as a fair criterion of the efficacy and popularity of the remedies, which, moreover, are vouched for by very numerous testimonials, not only from patients, but also from clergymen of all denominations.

Before the Syndicate acquired the property "Sequah" was represented by one person only, but it afterwards became necessary to increase the working staff, and a number of capable men were selected and specially trained for the purpose of introducing the medicines. These representatives have for some time past been working with great success, and have largely increased the sales.

The increase in sales from May, 1882, to May, 1890, has been remarkable, the number of bottles sold, as shown by the books, being as follows :—

	June, 1889	- - 247,343
During the months of	July, „	
	August, „	
	September, „	- - 354,817
„ „	October, „	
	November, „	
	December, „	- - 398,845
„ „	January, 1890	
	February, „	
	March, „	- - 457,697
„ „	April, „	
	May, „	
Reaching the large total of	- - -	1,458,702 Bottles.

The following is a copy of the Certificate of Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co., the well-known chartered accountants, who have examined the books of the Syndicate :

14, George-street, Mansion House, London, E.C.,
11th June, 1890.

We have examined the books of the business carried on under the name of Sequah (Limited) for the twelve months ending 31st May, 1890, and we find that the net profit has been £44,584 12s. 9d. We have also ascertained, by examining each quarter separately, that the sales and the net profit have steadily and largely increased in each quarter. The profits of the quarters, taken separately, have been approximately as follows : —

	Profit for the Quarter.	At the rate per Annum of
Quarter ending 31st August, 1889 -	£8,951 4 9 -	£35,804 19 0
„ „ 30th Nov., 1889 - -	10,844 9 9 -	43,377 19 0
„ „ 28th Feb., 1890 - -	11,822 15 6 -	47,291 2 0
„ „ 31st May, 1890 - -	12,966 2 9 -	51,864 11 0

The whole of the outlay on advertising has been charged against the profits, and full provision has, in our opinion, been made for depreciation of plant,

COOPER BROTHERS and Co., Chartered Accountants.

It appears from the above certificate that during the last three months the net profits have been at the rate of over £50,000 per annum.

Having regard to the Company's increased resources, the above profits actually certified may be taken as a minimum estimate, and would yield a dividend as follows :—

£100,000 Preference Shares of 10 per cent. - - - -	£10,000
£200,000 Ordinary shares of 20 per cent. - - - -	40,000
	£50,000

Investors must take into consideration that even the estimated dividend of 20 per cent. does not exhaust the full profits now actually being earned by the Syndicate, and as these have been steadily on the increase since the commencement, it is fair to assume that much larger dividends will accrue.

Whereas, up to the present the Syndicate has confined its operations to the sale in the United Kingdom of the two remedies, Prairie Flower and Sequah Oil only, the Company will also acquire several other proprietary articles, which may be profitably put on the market and energetically pushed through the Syndicate's Agencies already established, and as these do not in any way clash with the goods now being sold, they may be easily introduced to the Syndicate's present connection, and should therefore provide an important addition to the Company's business without appreciably increased expenditure.

The Company will, moreover, have the means of extending its operations to the Continent of Europe, and other parts of the world, where, in view of the populations which may be approached it may reasonably be expected that the profits should at least equal those already obtained in this country. The population of the United Kingdom is only about 38,000,000, whereas that of the European Continent alone reaches the enormous aggregate of over 300,000,000.

Negotiations, with a view to commence business in Austria and Russia have already been started by one of the members of the present management. Taking the course of business in this country as a precedent, the Directors confidently anticipate that, under the same management, within reasonable time from the establishment of the Company the results obtained from the Continental business will add very considerably to the Company's profits.

The Company will commence with ample working capital, and retain the present staff and management, which have worked with such unqualified success for the Vendor Syndicate.

The business will be taken over as from the 1st of June, 1890, up to which date the Vendor Syndicate will pay all outgoings and liabilities. The price to be paid for the same as a going concern, including the valuable trade marks, goodwill, extensive stock-in-trade, and the lease of premises, No. 44, Farringdon-street, E.C., has been fixed by the Vendors, who are the promoters, at £250,000, payable as follows : —£150,000 in cash, £33,000 in fully-paid Cumulative Preference Shares, and the balance, £66,666, in fully-paid Ordinary Shares in the Company, the Vendors thus taking the largest number of shares permitted by the rules of the Stock Exchange. Thus 50,000 Shares are available for issue as working capital, being the difference between the purchase price and the capital of the Company.

No promotion money has been, or will be paid, the Vendors agreeing to defray all expenses up to the first allotment of shares, including brokerage.

The following Contracts, relating to the business, have been entered into:—

A Contract, dated June 19th, 1890, between Sequah (Limited) and William Loomis Sheldon, of the one part, and Sequah (Limited) (being this Company), of the other part, and another Contract, dated June 19th, 1890, between William Henry Hartley of the one part, and Sequah (Limited) (being this Company), of the other part.

A copy of the above Contracts and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the office of the Company's Solicitor.

Contracts have been entered into for the bringing out of the Company, to none of which the Company is a party, and there are also other Contracts which have been made in the ordinary course of business in relation to the carrying on of the same, including agreements with employés and others. As these may technically be contracts within the meaning of Section 38 of "The Companies Act, 1867," applicants for Shares shall accept the above as notice thereof, and waive any further compliance with such section.

A Stock Exchange settlement and quotations will be applied for in due course. Applications for Shares should be made on the Form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, together with a remittance for the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, and from the Bankers, Brokers, or Solicitor.

June 1890.

BEAUFORT COLLEGE.
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principal.—REV. PH. BENDER.

I.—Classical Division.—Preparation for the Universities, Public Schools, and Preliminary Legal and Medical Examinations. All pupils presented for the University Local and College of Preceptors Examinations.

II.—Mercantile Division.—The Curriculum prescribed for the Oxford and Cambridge Commercial Certificate, including colloquial French and German, Shorthand Bookeeping and Drawing

III.—Preparatory Division.—Careful grounding given to young and backward lads.

List of Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals, and other distinctions gained by former and present pupils can be had on application to the Principal.

WEST BRIGHTON.
EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POMBAL HOUSE, 11, THE DRIVE.
Principal—MISS PYKE.

SUPERIOR Education and Culture, combined with home comforts and the most careful supervision.

Special attention to Music and Languages. French and German constantly spoken and taught by French and German resident Governesses.

Visiting Masters for Science and Accomplishments.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

The domestic arrangements and the physical well being of the pupils being under the care of Miss Solomon, Miss Pyke is enabled to devote her entire time and attention to the superintendence of the studies and to the intellectual improvement of the pupils.

The house is large and commodious, and the sanitary arrangements are perfect.

Prospectuses on application.

MINERVA COLLEGE,
For the EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES,
76, FOLKESTONE ROAD, DOVER.
Principals - THE MISSES HART.

Assisted by a Certificated English Governess and visiting Professors. Course of Instruction: English in all its branches, Religious and Moral Training, Hebrew French, German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Elocution, Needlework Dancing, Calisthenics. Pupils will be prepared for local examinations.

The College is situated in a healthy suburb offering exceptional advantages with garden and Tennis Ground, at the disposal of the Pupils.

Sea Bathing and Swimming lessons during the season. Comforts and requirements of home life carefully studied.

Prospectus and full particulars on application to the Principals.

BRUSSELS.
INTERNATIONAL BOARDING SCHOOL.
SPECIAL INSTITUTE FOR COMMERCE AND MODERN LANGUAGES FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN (strictly limited number).
168—170, Chaussée d'Etterbeek.
Sole Principal—Prof. L. KAHN, F.S.Sc.

FOUR FIRST CLASS MEDALS (Gold).
New Installation.

Rapid imparting of foreign languages and complete preparation for Financial and Commercial pursuits. A RESIDENCE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT REPLACES ADVANTAGEOUSLY A SECOND SOJOURN IN GERMANY. Facilities for CLASSICAL STUDIES, if required, in the Institute or in the Roy. Athenæum in town.

Special courses for advanced young gentlemen. Successful preparation for the public Examinations in England. LIBERAL DISPOSITIONS in the MATERIAL department. Highest references.

A New First-class Jewish School in N. W. London.

DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS and KINDERGARTE,
17, PRIORY PARK ROAD, KILBURN, N.W.

Principal.—Miss RUBY ALPEROVICH, Certificated Teacher of Jews' Free School

THOROUGH Hebrew and German by the Rev. M. Alperovich. A Sound Education on the Public School System. English in all its Branches; Drawing Painting, Singing, Music, French, Elocution, Needlework, Calisthenics and Dancing Backward children quickly and efficiently trained.

Prospectuses on application to the Principal at 17, Priory Park-road, Kilburn, N.W

DR. JOEL'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION AND BOARDING SCHOOL
Pfungstadt, near Darmstadt, Germany.
Founded 1857.

Director—DR. BARNASS.

THIS establishment affords a thorough Commercial and General Education. Pupils prepared for Public Examinations. Rapid acquirement of the German language. Home comforts.

References kindly permitted to Rev. Dr. H. Adler; Saul Solomon, Esq., Solicitor, 78 Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.; Maitland Lumley, Esq., 91, Oxford Gardens, Notting-hill, W.; H. A. Franklin, Esq., 14, St. Quintin's-avenue, North Kensington, W. Messrs. Seligman Bros., 3, Angel-court E.C

GERMANY.
PENSIONAT WEIL.
LANDAU (RHEINPFALZ).
Principal—Miss WEIL.

THIS Establishment, under Government supervision, affords young ladies a thorough education combined with every home comfort. The spacious healthy apartments are very prettily situated. References kindly permitted to Mrs. Samuel Montagu, 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W., and to parents of present and former pupils.

Miss Weil, staying in London until the end of this month, would be glad to call on parents. Letters to be directed to Jewish Chronicle office.

THE "LAURELS" HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS. 158, Alexandra-road, Abbey-road, N.W., Day and Boarding Establishment. Mrs. A. SOLOMON, C.M., Principal. The course of study includes the usual English subjects, with Hebrew, French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenics, &c. Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Pupils prepared for the College of Preceptors and other local examinations.

RAMSGATE.
LAUREL HOUSE SCHOOL,
Codrington Road.

THE MISSES BARNETT. Every home care and comfort, under the strict supervision of Mrs. Barnett.

Terms exceedingly moderate. Prospectus on application.

Vacation once a year.

GERMANY.
HANOVER.
Thiergartenstrasse 3 and 4.
INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

SPECIAL advantages for acquiring modern languages. Four resident certificated teachers. First class Professors for Music, Singing, Drawing and Painting.

Principals:
Mrs. K. LEVERSON,
Fräulein CONSTANCE LEVY.

WEST BRIGHTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES
COPTHORNE, THE DRIVE, WEST BRIGHTON.
Principal:—MME. LEWY DREYFUS, B.A. (Paris).

SPECIAL facilities for the acquisition of Languages and Music (vocal and instrumental). French and German continually spoken.

Hebrew, English, Classics, Sciences, Elocution, Literature, Drawing and Painting taught by qualified Professors.

Pupils Prepared for Public Examinations.

House delightfully situated with sea-view, hot and cold sea-water baths. Sanitation perfect. A large garden with Tennis-lawn attached to the Premises.

Prospectuses at above address,

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, KEW.
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Conducted by
Mrs. and Miss NEUMEGEN.

HIGH-CLASS Modern Education, combined with a refined home and careful training.

Certificated English, French and German Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Special advantages for the study of Music (all pupils hitherto presented for examination at the Royal Academy of Music and Trinity College have passed with honours).

French and German constantly spoken.

Four acres of Recreation Grounds. Tennis and Croquet Lawns.

Gymnasium and Swimming Baths in the immediate neighbourhood.

Pupils prepared for the various public examinations.

Arrangements can be made for a limited nubmer of daily or weekly pupils.

Prospectus on application.

COMPTON HOUSE SCHOOL.
Buckingham Place, Brighton.
Principal—Mr. J. H. COHEN.

STRONG Teaching Staff, excellent School premises, among the largest and most complete in Brighton. Higher and Elementary Courses as heretofore.

BONN-ON-THE-RHINE.
56, COBLENZER STRASSE.
HIGH-CLASS EDUCATION AND HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS superior old-established Boarding School is superintended by The MISSES POLAK, and the studies are directed by First-class Professors and diploméed German and French resident Governesses.

The sanitary arrangements of the house are perfect and the health of the pupils receives special attention.

References to influential families in England and Germany.

PARIS NEUILLY,
45, Boulevard Victor Hugo
(Parc de Neuilly).

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mesdames WEILL et KAHN. Superior education, combined with every home comfort.

Prospectus on application. Best references given in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin. References in London: Mrs. Mendelssohn, 23, Redcliffe square, South Kensington; Mrs. J. Levy, 140, Elgin-avenue, Maida Vale; Mrs. Wolffe, 44, Brondesbury-villas, Kilburn; Mrs. Marcuson, 13, Pyrland road, Highbury.

GERMANY—HANOVER.
Josephstrasse 23.

MISS JENNY LEHMANN RECEIVES young ladies for BOARD and EDUCATION on a plan combining every home comfort with the advantages of a select school. The spacious healthy apartments are very prettily situated. References are kindly permitted to the Chief Rabbi of Hanover, Dr. Gronemann, and to well-known families in England and Germany.

CREUZNACH—GERMANY.

TO PARENTS wishing a comfortable HOME for their daughters (tuition if required), or ladies visiting the town for the cure can be accommodated at Dr. TAWROGI, Rabbi, Creuznach, Germany.

Terms (moderate) on application. The highest references both in London and Germany.

MR. GABRIEL,
The old-established DENTIST
4, York Place, Portman Square, W.
(near Baker-street Station, and at 5, Messina-avenue, West Hampstead, N.W.)

THE oldest practice in London, estab. in 1815. Latest improvements. Perfection in artificial teeth. Moderate charges. Consultation Free.

JEWISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
Open to Pupils of all Denominations.
Chenies Street, Bedford Square, W.C

Vice-President.
F. D. MOCATTA, Esq.
Head Mistress - Miss ALICE LEVY

THIS School provides a high-class and liberal education for Girls at a moderate cost. The Class Rooms which have been constructed on the most approved principle of sanitary science, are spacious, lofty, and well ventilated. The school Building is one of the finest and most complete in London, comprising special rooms for music and dancing, a gymnasium, and a tennis court

The School affords the following advantages:

(a) The teaching staff prepare for the highest examminations.

(b) Numerous scholarships are granted which consist in the remission of school fees.

(c) A training class for Teachers. Pupils may pass into this class by examination and without payment of Fees. Young girls desirous of taking up Teaching as a profession can enter the class on payment of a moderate Entrance Fee and a small charge per term.

(d) Ex-pupils and others may join the classes for French, German, Mathematics etc., at a Fee of 10s. 6d. and 15s. respectively.

(e) In consideration of the great cost school books are to parents, a sum of five shillings per term is charged, and this amount covers all expense both for the use of books and stationery.

(f) Kindergarten and Transition Class.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—In September of each year there will be four open scholarships, for girls under the age of twelve, tenable for three years. A syllabus of the subjects and all other information can be obtained from the Head Mistress.

Any pupil who has been in the school for two years, and passes either the Oxford or Cambridge Junior examination, shall be entitled to a scholarship tenable for two years in the Senior School, which shall cover the school fees for that time.

Parents can see the Head Mistress, to whom all applications for information should be addressed, on Wednesdays, between 11 and 1 o'clock, or by appointment at other times

PARIS,
137, AVENUE VICTOR HUGO,
Near le Bois de Boulogne and Ch. Elysées

MESDEMOISELLES BENJAMIN-GEORGE (diplomées), receive a few young ladies. Superior education. Every home comfort. References kindly permitted to the Rev. G. J. Emanuel, Birmingham; Mrs. Jacob Mocatta, London; Mrs. Edward Montefiore, Paris.

BRUSSELS.
26—28, Avenue Brugman.

FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
Directed by Madame E. GODCHAUX.
Best references given.

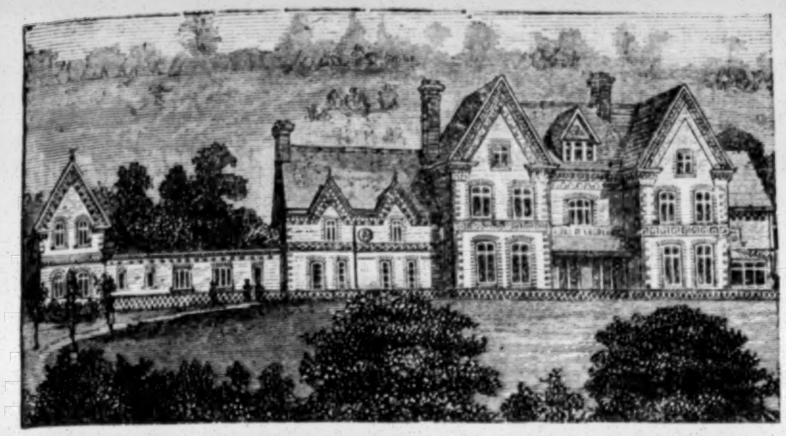
FRENCH EXHIBITION. — Earl's COURT and WEST BROMPTON. Best EXHIBITS and ATTRACTIONS from the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1889, Fine Arts and Industries, THE LOUVRE and CHAMPS ELYSEES. Illumination of the EIFFEL TOWER. Most charming Gardens in London. "THE WILD EAST," illustrations of African life and scenery; bands of Arabs under the renowned Arab Chief Larbi Ben Kess-Kess; Arab sports and rites.

Admission to the Exhibition One Shilling, 11 a.m., to 12 p.m. Season Tickets price 10s., children 5s., at usual agents and at exhibition.

JOHN R. WHITLEY, Chairman

WARLINGHAM SCHOOL,
SURREY.

Principals—Messrs. S. and A. BARCZINSKY.



A COUNTRY SCHOOL within 16 miles of London, at which pupils receive the best physical and Scholastic training.

Playing Fields of many acres. Prospectus on application.

A large assortment of Books for Jewish PRIZES.
The only books in which all Prayers follow in regular order and have new Translations and Table of Dates.

BEST APPRECIATED PRESENTS FOR BARMITZVAHS, WEDDINGS AND BIRTHDAYS.

VALLENTINE'S

UNIFORM EDITION OF THE

FESTIVAL, DAILY AND SABBATH PRAYERS,

with Pentateuch, and CONTAINING ALL THE MODIFICATIONS RECENTLY ADOPTED IN ENGLAND.

Pentateuch with complete Sabbath Services, with copyright Tables of Dates from 1888 to 1908.
No other edition has these tables.

SILK TALISIM

of the very finest quality at lowest price manufactured on the Premises.

JEWISH ALMANACK AND DIARY

PRICE 6d. (per post 7d.), CLOTH GILT, 1s.

9, HUNTLEY STREET, W.C.,
AND
33, DUKE STREET, ALDGATE, E.C

OPPOSITE THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE

ספרים וטליתים בזול גדול
SILK AND WOOLLEN TALYSIM OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WOOLF COOPER, סופר, Wholesale and Retail Hebrew and English Bookseller, Sepher Torahs (Scrolls of the Law), &c., 19, DUKE STREET, ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C. The cheapest house in London for Silk and Woollen
טליתים ספרי תורה תפלות חומשים
מחזורים תפלין מזוזות ארבע כנפות ציצית
and every requisite for School, Synagogue, and home use. Bookbinding in all its branches. Every description of Hebrew and English prayer books in plain or elegant bindings for Barmitzvah, Wedding, and Birthday presents cheaper than at any other house. Gold and Silver Embroidery for Talysim in first-class style at very moderate charges. Orders by post punctually attended to.

W. Cooper has established Evening Classes for instruction in Hebrew, and English. Private Lessons given at 1s. per hour.

Please note the Address—Woolf Cooper, 32 (late 19,) Duke-street, Aldgate, London, E.C.

A. H. BLITZ,

POULTERER,

85, Middlesex-street, Aldgate, City.

Having made special contracts with the most eminent Farmers for the ensuing season, with a special staff of men, I give my customers strictly to understand that all my poultry comes from Surrey and Aylesbury. The contracts made enable me to supply poultry cheaper than ever and the Jewish public may depend upon me for their own interest.

Orders by Post will be despatched same day,
Distance not objectionable.
Established 1820 at Amsterdam.

MR. L. WOOLF

(Son of Mr. J. WOOLF, of 10, Mark-street Goodman's Fields) has purchased the old-established business of Mr. WATKINS,

BAKER,

Of 257, Ball's Pond Road

Cholas, Vienna Bread, and Cakes of ever description of the very best quality.
Families waited on daily.

Silk Talisim.

J. BUCKRIDGE,

MANUFACTURER.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

REMOVED from No. 6 to No. 137, *WHITECHAPEL HIGH STREET.*

All sizes, complete, kept in stock for immediate use at the lowest possible prices.

M. B. ROSENBERG,

HIGH-CLASS TAILOR
AND OUTFITTER,
LADIES' JACKET & ULSTER MAKER
16 & 17, LIVERPOOL STREET
(FIRST FLOOR).

SPECIALITIES IN DRESS SUITS
AND INVERNESS CAPES

Made on the shortest notice.
MODERATE CHARGES FOR CASH.
Perfect fit guaranteed.

PIMPLES, Black Specks, Sunburn Freckles, and unsightly Blotches on the Face, Neck, Arms, and Hands, can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only and warranted harmless. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that astonished everyone. Of all chemists, 1s. 1½d. A box (with directions) sent free from observation post free, on receipt of 15 stamps to—Mrs. J. C. JAMES, 268, Caledonian Road, London N.

WORTH KNOWING.

JAMES' DEPILATORY is the best and cheapest mode for removing superfluous hair, and entirely replaces the razor without injury to the skin, is therefore highly recommended to the orthodox Jewish public who do not shave according to the Biblical prohibition. A very small quantity of the said depilatory, or hair destroyer, mixed into a thin paste with a small quantity of water will, if washed off, in a few minutes have removed the strongest beard without the aid of a razor. Sent post free to any address securely packed, 15 stamps.—Mrs. J. C. James, 268, Caledonian road, London, N.

WITHERS, ENGLEFIELD & Co. Baker Street and George Street Portman Square, W., supply Jewish Wedding Dinners, Ball Suppers, and every other kind of entertainment by contract, in town or country in first-class style. Every order with which they are favoured shall be arranged to meet the wishes of their patrons and superintended by them personally Everything supplied is of the best quality, and all the plate, china, glass are of modern description —A Jewish Cook employed.

CASTLE LINE,

WEEKLY SERVICE, For the Gold Fields of South Africa, Cape Colony, Natal, Mauritius Madagascar, & East Africa.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS of The CASTLE MAIL PACKETS Company (Limited), carrying the British and Dutch Mails, LEAVE LONDON every alternate WEDNESDAY and DARTMOUTH on the following FRIDAY, with Passengers and Goods for the CAPE COLONY and NATAL (viâ Lisbon and Madeira).

Intermediate Steamers are despatched every alternate WEDNESDAY from LONDON, calling at Flushing, and proceeding thence direct to the Cape Colony, Natal, &c. (viâ Grand Canary), thus providing direct communication between the Continent and South Africa. Frequent and regular sailings for DELAGOA BAY, the MOZAMBIQUE COAST, MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS.

Passengers embark either at London or Dartmouth.

Free Railway Tickets to Dartmouth are granted from London or Plymouth.

RETURN TICKETS issued for all ports
For all information apply to
DONALD CURRIE & Co., Managers,
3 & 4, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON

UNION LINE,

FOR
SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL, AND EAST AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
Established 1853.

THE ROYAL MAIL and Intermediate Steamers Sail from Southampton for Cape Ports every FRIDAY, the Mail Steamers calling at Lisbon and Madeira, and the Intermediate Steamers at Canary Islands.

Regular communication is maintained between Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and the Cape Ports by Intermediate Steamers.
Return Tickets issued.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For all information apply to

The Union Steam Ship Co., Ltd.

Canute-road, Southampton,
AND
South African House, 94 to 96,
Bishopsgate-street, London.

H. & E. SILVER

Who for many years were connected with their late brother, M. SILVER, of 117 GOWER STREET, will continue business as

PASTRY COOKS AND CONFECTIONERS
At 10a, STONEY LANE,
MIDDLESEX STREET, ALDGATE.
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS &c., catered for.
ICES and JELLIES
sent out on the shortest notice.
Orders by Post PROMPTLY Executed.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MYERS & JOSEPH,

COOKS AND CONFECTIONERS,
10, HOUNDSDITCH,

SUPPLY the BEST CONFECTIONERY on the most reasonable terms.
Ices, Jellies, Creams, French and Italian pastry made to order.
Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers catered for on the shortest notice. China, Glass, Plate, Table Linen, &c. lent on hire.
Town & Country orders promptly attended to
כשר RESTAURANT ON the PREMISES.
Cooks and Waiters sent out.

COAL.

G. J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal and Coke Merchants to her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family. Central Office 13, Cornhill; and at 33, New Bridge-street, E.C.; Eaton Wharf, Pimlico; 100, Westbourne Grove, W.; Durham Wharf and Durham House, West Hill, Wandsworth; Sunderland Wharf, Peckham, also at South Transept, Crystal Palace, Brighton and Croydon at local rates.

G. J. C. and Co., sell COALS at the LOWEST possible PRICES for Cash payment. See daily papers.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

A. COHEN,

Pastry-cook & Confectioner,
63, MIDDLESEX STREET,
ALDGATE,

Supplies Wedding Breakfasts, Dinners and Ball Suppers in first-class style at the lowest possible prices. Ices, Jellies, Pastry and Confectionery of every description sent out on the shortest notice.

WEDDING CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
Plate, China, Glass, Rout Seats, &c., lent on hire.
Town and Country orders by post receive prompt attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Gold and Silver Embroidered Mantles for Sepher Torah

In different Patterns and Qualities
READY IN STOCK.

Lettering put on at 24 hours notice.

L. SCHAAP,

BOOKSELLER & EMBROIDERER,

9, FERNTOWER ROAD,
CANONBURY, N.

SPECIAL PERMISSION FROM THE ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES.
Established 1860.

JOSEPH BONN,

THE NOTED
COOK AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 2, Wentworth Street
(a few doors from Middlesex-st., Spitalfields).
BREAKFASTS, WEDDING DINNERS, BALLS and SUPPERS
supplied in the best style on the shortest notice. All kinds of French and German Pastry and Confectionery manufactured at his own premises.
ICES, JELLIES and BLANCMANGES.
Plate, china, glass and rout seats lent on hire.
Orders by post receive special attention.
Goods forwarded to all parts of London

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.—Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS repayable on demand. TWO per cent. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £100. STOCKS, SHARES and ANNUITIES purchased and sold.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager

The Birkbeck Building Society's annual receipts exceed five millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, or a PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH with immediate possession. Apply at the office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK contains full particulars, and may be had post free, on application to
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager
Southampton Buildings, Chancery-lane.

H. ROSENBERG & SONS,

כשר POULTERERS,
51 SHIRLAND ROAD
MAIDA HILL, W.,

Having concluded extensive Contracts with their Farmers for the supply of

First-class Poultry Only,

Invite an inspection of their choicely selected stock on hand.

Special Quotations for Wedding Breakfasts, Dinners and Banquets, which will be supplied with that promptness and despatch for which they have been noted for a great number of years.

CARTS TO ALL PARTS DAILY.

Telegram Address,
ROSENBERG—SHIRLAND ROAD.

The List of Applications for Shares OPENED on Thursday, June 19, and will CLOSE on or before Tuesday, June 24, for Town, and Wednesday, June 25, for Country.

THE GUADALCAZAR QUICKSILVER MINES, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1887.)

SHARE CAPITAL - - £400,000, in 400,000 Shares of £1 each.

PAYABLE : 2s. 6d. on Application, 7s. 6d. on Allotment, 5s. in One month and 5s. in Two months after Allotment ; or the whole may be paid up on Allotment the Shares ranking for Dividend from the dates of Application.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Bishop, Esq. (Director of the Municipal Trust Company, Limited.)

P. J Foley, Esq., M.P. (Manager Director Pearl Life Assurance Company, Limited.

John Taylor Davies, Esq. 9, Cambridge Gate. Regent's Park (Director Reliance Marine Insurance Company)

The Honourable **John Ashburnham**, 30, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.

James Mactear, Esq., F.R.S.E., F.I.C., 2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

BANKERS.—The Consolidated Bank, Limited, 52, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C,

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Vallance and Co. Lombard House, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.

BROKERS.—**London** : Messrs. James Calvert and Co., 22, Throgmorton Street, E.C, and Stock Exchange.

Manchester : Messrs. Power and Clegg, Winter's Buildings, 32, St. Ann Street and Stock Exchange.

Bristol : Messrs. Betton, Sayce, Vaughan and Co., and at Bath and Newport.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Hart Brothers, Tibbetts and Co., Chartered Accountants, 14, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES (*pro tem.*).—W. Mitchell, Esq., Warnford Court Throgmorton Street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and work a group of Quicksilver Mines, covering an area of about 3 square miles, situated at Guadalcazar, in the State of San Luis Potosi, in the Republic of Mexico.

The particulars and statements made in this Prospectus are taken from an official report made by Senor Santiago Ramirez, Engineer to the Mexican Government, and from a report made by Mr. Charles Furber, the well-known Mexican mining expert, who examined the property in December last, and confirmed the reports of Senor Ramirez, and furnished at the same time further valuable information.

Titles.—The properties are held under the mining laws direct from the Mexican Government, are duly registered, free from all royalties and encumbrances, and will be transferred to the Company, in accordance with the laws of Mexico, on the completion of the purchase.

Situation.—The mines are situated at an average elevation of 5,600 ft. above the sea level, and distant about 18 miles from the Railway Station of Tejon, with which they are connected by a good wagon road nearly the entire distance. The nearest Railway Station on the main line between the port of Tampico and the city of San Luis Potosi is within 12 miles of the mines,

Climate.—The climate is most salubrious. Fever and malaria are entirely unknown, and operations can be continued the whole year without interruption.

Timber, Fuel, and Water.—The surrounding mountains are covered with ample timber to furnish fuel and timbering for the workings during many years to come. All kinds of this timber can be utilised, and no charcoal is required. There is abundant water during the rainy season, and the conformation of the country is such that tanks can be constructed at small expense for storage of sufficient water to meet the requirements of the mines throughout the year. There is also a large permanent lake close to El Refugio.

Formation.—The general formation of the country rock is magnesian limestone, and in it the ore bodies are found in the form of "mantas" or blanket layers, which commence close to the surface and alternate with layers of limestone. These blankets of ore are in calcareous spar, which forms the matrix of the mercury, and are divided from the country rock by a layer of gypsum, which sometimes is replaced by ferruginous clay. The ores consist of six classes, viz :—

Dark or garnet (crystallised) cinnabar; Vermilion ore; Black or hepatic cinnabar alone; Black or hepatic cinnabar in combination with vermilion ore; Perruginous cinnabar; Steel cinnabar.

Group of La Trinidad.—This is the principal mine, or rather group of mines, of the district, and here is a considerable mining camp, with houses for the miners and overseers, storehouses and large dumps of half-treated ore, containing altogether about 50,000 tons. The mines which compose this group are over twenty in number, of which the principal are El Muerto, San Nicolas, the Tunnel of El Desierto, San Antonio de Padua, and San Antonio de Guayabo.

El Muerto.—The ore at this mine, when first discovered, was found so close to the surface, and in such quantities, that it was worked extensively in the usual careless and primitive Mexican fashion, without timbering, with the result that it "caved in" whilst in full work. This "cave in" covered up immense bodies of ore, which may be opened up at small cost.

San Nicolas is a comparatively new mine, and has been worked to a depth of about 65 feet. As usual, this working is an irregular opening, and is without timbering. About 40 ft. below this a tunnel has been driven about 160 ft. into the hill, which, when extended another 350 ft., will cut all the workings in the hill when sunk to a sufficient depth.

The Tunnel of El Desierto.—This tunnel has been run into one of the lowest points of the Cerro de la Ardillas, a distance of 400 ft., with a width and heighth of about 6 ft. When proper communication with this important work is effected, the ore can be brought by tramway to the mouth of the tunnel, and by extending the tramway to the reduction works at a falling gradient great economy will be effected. It is proposed to erect reduction works alongside a stream formed at the junction of three gorges, and within easy proximity to nearly all the important mines.

San Antonio de Padua is the mine now principally worked, and is the most important because of the extensive development and the abundance of its ores, both as regards production in the past and reserves of ore remaining in sight. This mine is entered by a tunnel 65 ft. in length, the formation being limestone, intersected by layers of ore. At the end of this tunnel is a large chamber, from which in 1862 an immense body of ore was extracted. From this chamber to the north-west, and at an inclination of 35 deg., run rich "blanket" deposits of ore in great abundance, and distant about 190 ft. therefrom a second large chamber occurs from which 2 ,000 cubic metres, valued at £100,000, were extracted in 1875. Workings have been extended in various directions, exposing visible ore in all directions. The primitive and erratic character of these native workings renders it difficult to calculate the amount of reserves in sight, but it must be very great, and there is little doubt that further large bodies will be devoloped of increasing richness and quantity as depth is attained.

El Refugio is distant from La Trinidad group about 2½ miles, and consists of an irregular tunnel about 225 ft. in length. This mine contains large quantities of vermilion cinnabar ore.

At all the foregoing mines and further mines known as San Antonio, Los Banos, l'Escarabajo, San Vicente, Santa Lucia, San Bartolo, work can be at once commenced; they are absolutely free of water, and therefore require no pumping or other machinery; thus avoiding the delay and expense common to most mining enterprises. Reduction works only will require to be erected.

Taking the whole of this rich zone, it may safely be asserted that it is one of the richest and certainly the most extensive quicksilver property yet discovered The whole territory is permeated with cinnabar ore, outcropping over the entire district. Ores in larger or smaller quantity may be seen in every working and opening.

The historical importance of these mines is beyond doubt, as evidenced by the enormous heaps of slag, which slag, on account of the primitive manner of treatment, should pay handsomely to rework. Under the Presidency of Santa Anna, a law was passed in May, 1843, giving a premium of $25,000 to any quicksilver miners able to produce 2,000 quintals (10 tons) of mercury in one year, and exempting the workers of any mine earning this bonus from military service, and the only miners who earned this premium were four owners of mines all included in this group. When developed and worked by scientific methods, the amount of ore which may be taken from these mines need be limited only by the number of men employed. Meanwhile the present workings will yield sufficint ore to pay large returns of capital judiciously expended thereon.

Average samples of ordinary working ores were taken personally by Mr. Charles Furber, and assays made by Mr. D. C. Griffith, assayer to the Bank of England, give the following results :—

		Quicksilver.
El Refugio	...	1·93 per cent.
No. 1.	San Antonio de Padua ...	5·36 "
" 2.	Do. Aurado ...	2·04 "
" 3.	Do. Hepatic Black ...	5·32 "
" 4.	Do. Black ...	2·52 "
" 1A.	San Antonio de Guayabo, Trinidad, Black...	4·25 "
No. 2A.	Do. do. ...	4·93 per cent.
" 3A.	Do. do. Steel colour ...	3·24 "
Tunnel El Desierto (picked sample)	...	45·37 "

Assays made in the laboratory of Mr. James Mactear, F.R.S.E, F.I.C., have given :—

Marks on Sample		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Average.
El Refugio	...	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·70 per cent.
No. 1.	San Antonio de Padua ...	7·35	7·25	7·30	7·30 "
" 2.	Do. Aurado ...	1·40	1·50	1·45	1·45 "
" 3.	Do. Hepatic Black ...	4·25	4·25	4·25	4·25 "
" 4.	Do. Black ...	2·25	2·35	2·30	2·30 "
" 5.	Do. ...	13·60	13·50	13·55	13·55 "
" 1A.	Do. San Antonio de Guayabo	7·35	7·25	7·30	7·30 "
" 2A.	Do. ...	3·70	3·75	3·72	3·72 "
" 3A.	Do. ...	2·10	2·00	2·05	2·05 "
Tunnel del Desierto	...	8·75	2·10	9·75	2·53 "

In furnishing these essays Mr. Mactear says: "The ores seem to be of high class, and as regards their working, I am satisfied that, from the nature of the rock, they will be readily crushed and exceedingly easy of treatment in the furnaces. A mine producing such ores as you have left with me should prove an exceedingly valuable one."

Former Method of Working.—As is universal with mines under Mexican management, the treatment of the ore has been of the crudest description, only about 50 per cent. of the mercury being obtained and over 50,000 tons of this imperfectly-treated ore, estimated to contain about 2 per cent. of mercury, is available for immediate re-treatment.

Future Working and Estimated Profit.—It is proposed at once to erect a Reduction Plant capable of treating 50 tons of ore per diem, which would of itself yield a handsome dividend, but by the time this plant is completed the operations at the mine should have been so far advanced as to justify the immediate erection of further plant, to enable 100 tons in all per day to be treated, and the following is an estimate of the results which may confidently be expected on that basis.

Mr. Mactear, F.R.S.E., F.I.C., whose high position as an expert is well known, has joined the Directorate, and has agreed to proceed to Mexico to arrange the erection of the plant.

Cost of mining, delivery to the reduction works, crushing and hand-picking 100 tons at $5·00 per day ...		$500·00
Cost of Distilling—		
Wood for fuel, 1 cord per ton, at 50c. per cord ...	$50·00	
Do. for Engine, 20 cords at 50c. ...	10·00	
60 Labourers at 25c. per diem ...	15·00	
4 Foremen at 50c. " ...	2·00	
2 Overseers at $1·00 " ...	2·00	
2 Engineers at $1·00 " ...	2·00	
3 Blacksmiths at 50c " ...	1·50	
		82·50
General Expenses—		
80 flasks, $1·50 ...	$120·00	
Iron, Steel, Oil, Candles, Cement, Clay ...	80·00	
Engineers, Clerks, Office Expenses, &c. ...	50·00	
Freight on Quicksilver from Mines to City or Mexico ..	30·00	
		280·00
		$862·50

Although the tests made of the ordinary ore (excluding entirely the high-grade ores, of which there is a considerable quantity) show a yield of 4 to 5 per cent. of Quicksilver, the following estimates are based on an average yield of only 3 per cent., inclusive of the high-grade ores :—

3 per cent. on 100 tons of 2,000 lb. each equals 6,000 lb. of Quicksilver or 80 flasks of 75 lb. each, at £9 per flask (present price £10) ...	£720 0 0
Less working expenses as above, Mexican currency $862 50, or ...	138 0 0
Daily net profit ...	£582 0 0
Allowing 115 days for contingencies of holidays, stoppages, &c., say 250 working days in the year ...	£145,000 0 0

OR OVER 35 PER CENT. ON THE ENTIRE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

The present annual consumption of mercury in Mexico alone is estimated at about 1,000 tons, and prices rule about £1 per flask higher in Mexico than in Europe; the Company will therefore have no need to seek a market in Europe.

The purchase price has been fixed by the Vendor at £350,000, payable in csah or shares, or in cash and shares, at the option of the Directors, leaving ample margin for working capital.

The following Contracts have been entered into:—(1) A Contract, dated June 13, 1890, between John Weston (the Vendor) and William Mitchell, as trustee for the company, reciting an agreement, dated May 28, 1890, made in England, between Carlos Wiese, acting throught he said Charles Furber who held his power of Attorney, and the said John Weston,. (2.) A contract dated June 13th, 1890, between the said John Weston, the said William Mitchell, and Mr. James Mactear, with reference to his professional services and remuneration. These contracts, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Mr. Furber's report, dated January 23, 1890, and a translation of the report of Senor Santiago Ramirez, dated July 25, 1878, may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

The Vendor, who is the promoter of the Company, will pay all expences attending the formation of the Company up to allotment, including all commissions, printing, advertising, and other expenses, excepting brokerage. In relation to the above, arrangements have been entered into by the Vendor with various persons with regard to the payment of such expenses, and for guaranteeing the subscription of capital, to which arrangements the Company is not a party, but which may constitute contracts within the meaning of the 38th Section of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants for Shares will be deemed to have had notice of such arrangements and contracts, and to have waived the insertion of the dates and the names of the parties thereto, and, in order to prevent any questions, must accept the above statement as a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the said section, or otherwise.

It is intended to apply for a Stock Exchange quotation for the Shares of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made on the Forms accompanying the Prospectus, or by letter to the Secretary, accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit, and if paid by cheque, then payable to the order of the Bankers, to whom the same may be sent.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers and Brokers, or of the Secretary of the Company from whom all information can be obtained.

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